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Excavations at Castlelaw, Midlothian, and the Small Forts of North Britain

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[Read 27 October 1932]

THE fort at Castlelaw is one of a group of four, strung out along a front of five miles on the south-eastern slopes of the Pentlands. Like the rest, it does not occupy the summit of the hill (which is just under 1,600 ft. in height) but is built some 990 ft. above sea-level on an elevated spur projecting from the main mass which rises steeply above the fort, just out of bowshot. The spur ends in a slight knoll the oval summit of which is 93 yds. long by 40 yds. wide. This area is enclosed within a very low Inner Bank, while a more conspicuous rampart, Middle Bank, supplemented on the north only by an Outer Bank, impeded progress up the slope. Two rock-cut fosses, superficially invisible, were revealed between the ramparts by excavations carried out during 1931 and 1932. A detailed report of these operations will be published elsewhere, but the results which concern Britain on both sides of the Border may be summarized here.

Inner Bank must have been composed mainly of earth, though in E 1 a layer of loosely packed boulders¹ 10 ft. wide was found under its apparent crest. In any case it has everywhere been

¹ 'Boulders' is used to denote stones, foreign to the hill, which is composed of trachyte, quite useless for building purposes. The majority must have been brought up from the valley.

largely effaced, and in neither section raised the turf level more than 10 in.

Inner Fosse lies 20 to 30 ft. down the slope from Inner Bank. South of the causeway across it at the eastern entrance, hereafter termed East Gate, the fosse is occupied by an earth-house or souterrain, presumably secondary. To the north it had an overall width of from 7 to 13 ft. and was cut into the living rock. Standing water was encountered 4 ft. below the turf, so that the total depth of the excavation could not be determined. The fosse was silted up to within 3 to 4 ft. of the turf with sterile clay and broken rock. Upon this deposit rested a layer of black soil 2 to 3 ft. deep from which a fragment of a jet armlet was recovered in section N 1. In the same section lines of stones roughly parallel to the axis of the fosse and apparently resting upon the primary silting were at first taken for walls erected after the fosse had been half filled up. Similarly near the end of the fosse in E V a line of boulders and the bulk of the scree constituting the rampart seemed to rest upon the primary silting. In both cases, however, an inwards slip of Middle Bank backwards into the adjacent fosse seems an adequate explanation for the observed phenomena.

Middle Bank actually lies immediately outside Inner Fosse and is formed of the debris thrown up in digging it. Its structure differed in the several sections; north of East Gate in two sections cut in 1931 the core of scree or boulder clay supported a low breastwork of boulders.¹ To the south in E I and IV there was a core of boulders and earth, 10 in. to 1 ft. 3 in. deep at the centre, overlaid by broken rock scree from the fosse sufficient to bring the total height of the rampart above virgin soil to 3 ft. A couple of feet beyond the apparent crest of the rampart was a groove (*m*) 10 to 20 in. wide cut in the virgin till to a depth of 12 or 18 in. On, or more rarely just within, its outer rim it was lined with substantial boulders.¹ I suppose, as did Curwen² who noticed a similar feature at Cissbury, that the groove supported a timber revetment, strengthened here by boulders piled against it on the outside. This revetment, I believe, sloped inwards against the rampart; in E IV the outer wall of the ditch was found to be undercut as required on my view. The stones now occupy positions into which they would have fallen on the decay of such a revetment (fig. 2 and pl. 1, 1).

Four to five feet outside this ditch, and parallel to it, ran a second (*l* on the section) 18 in. wide but only about 4 in. deep

¹ See note on previous page.

² *Antiq. Journ.* xi, 82.

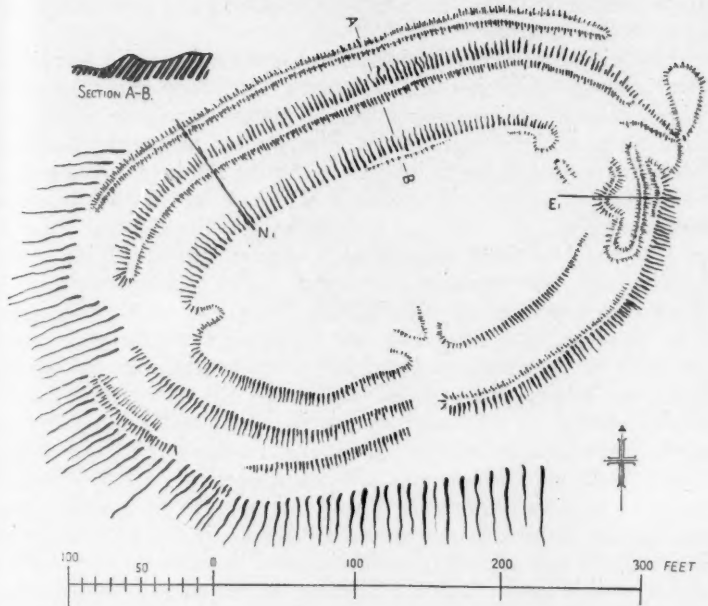


FIG. 1. Plan of Castlelaw Fort (based on H.M.O.W. survey)

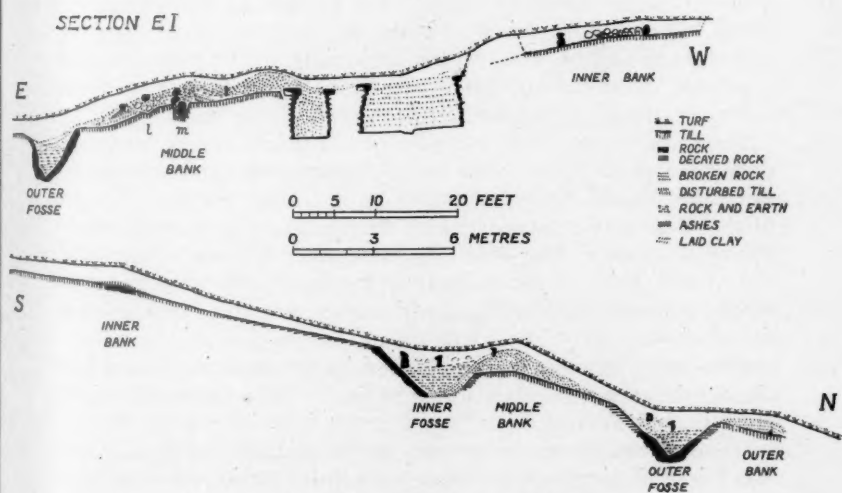


FIG. 2. Sections E I and N I across ramparts
B 2

at its centre. It might have served to drain away water from the base of the revetment.

The hill slopes steeply down for 10 or 12 ft. to the margin of Outer Fosse which is cut in the rock 6 ft. deep and 6 to 10 ft. wide. It had an irregular V-shaped bottom and was filled with sterile clay and broken rock. The upcast from this fosse had been made on the north into a low Outer Bank of broken rock sustained by a kerb of boulders set on edge in the till at its outer margin.

The fort had three entrances. The principal one, lying at the eastern end, was examined in 1932. The gate through Inner Bank was represented superficially by a gap 22 ft. wide from crest to crest. On deturfing and clearing away the earth from the ends of the ramparts a number of excavations in the red till came to light. Some, filled with loose till (denoted by open circles on fig. 3), represent excavations that had been filled up while the entrance was still grass free; others (hatched on the plan), filled with black soil, mark the sites of posts which had decayed in position, or excavations left open as long as the gate was in use. Four circular holes (solid black in fig. 3), 1 ft. 10 in. in diameter and symmetrically disposed in pairs on either sides of the visible gap's centre, evidently belonged to a double gate of the barbican type similar to that of the Trundle¹ in its final form. The fairway between the posts was 7 ft. 4 in. and 7 ft. 8 in. wide. As at the Trundle² holes for smaller buttress posts were observed on the north. The main holes were 14½ in. deep on the south but only 8 in. on the north. In each case small packing stones were noticed just within their rims. The same remark applies to the puzzling oval hole, 4 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide by 1 ft. 5 in. deep, under the southern crest of the bank (pl. II, 2).

Assuming that the earth-house entrance represents the original end of Inner Fosse on the south, the causeway across the latter would have been 28 ft. wide. But the two sections of the fosse are so arranged as to foreshadow a turn to the right round the end of the southern fosse after leaving Inner Gate. On either side of the fairway are roughly rectangular areas marked out by ditches edged with stones that may represent hut foundations.

The causeway was partly blocked by an extension across it of the northern section of Middle Bank. While the superficially conspicuous crest of this rampart stops short level with the end of Inner Fosse (northern section) on the axial line of Inner Gate, and while the bank of broken rock scree does in fact terminate

¹ *Sussex Arch. Colls.* lxxxii, 120 and pl. v.

² *Ibid.* p. 128.

at this point, a faint line across the causeway suggested, even before excavation, a continuation of the rampart to within 12 ft. of the northern end of the southern section. The continuation was actually revealed by excavation, but it differed structurally from

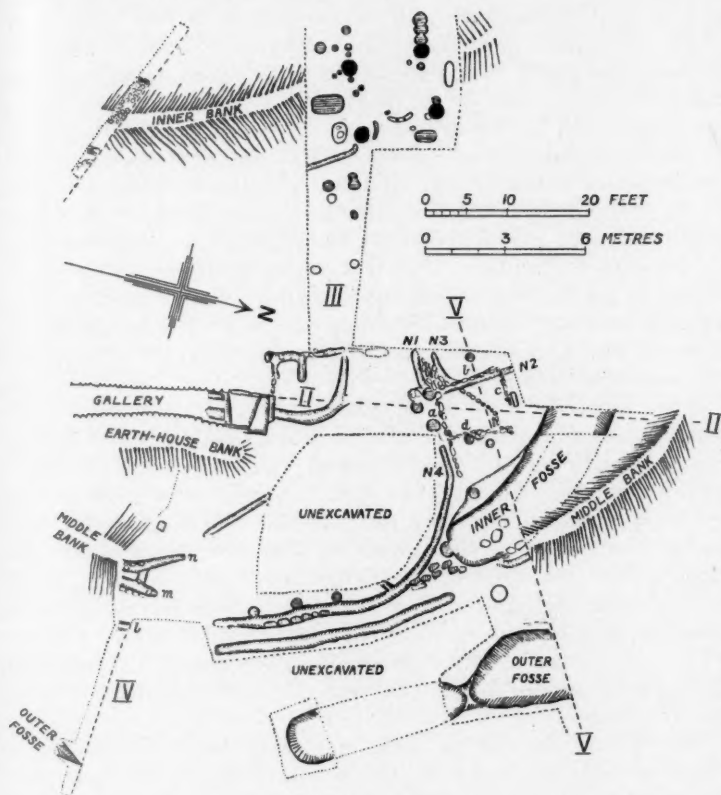


FIG. 3. Plan of East Gate, Castletlaw (based on survey by Mr. J. Mathieson)

the rest of the bank. There was now no ditch beside it from which broken rock might be quarried, and so the material of the rampart was presumably earth. This had been for the most part washed away, but we found a pair of parallel ditches or grooves exactly similar to those already described under the southern section of the same rampart. As there, the inner and deeper one was lined with substantial boulders though not throughout its whole length. Here, then, we must infer an earthen rampart

revetted with timber like the scree bank farther south. Near its end this was strengthened by three posts, the holes for which, about 15 in. in diameter, just cut the inner edge of the inner ditch (pl. III, 1). Middle Bank accordingly extended beyond the southern end of Inner Fosse so that Middle Gate was a gap 11½ ft. wide through the rampart, quite out of line with Inner Gate. No gate structure could, however, be identified (the fairway was naked rock bare of the usual till covering), though the deep trench under the southern section of Middle Bank was duplicated at its end (pl. 1, 2).

The causeway across Outer Fosse is to-day 25 ft. wide more or less opposite Middle Gate. But on the north the fosse narrows, 23 ft. from its present end, from 6½ to only 3½ ft. in width while its depth is reduced at the same point by a ridge of rock to less than 2 ft. Thereafter it widens out again, being 9½ ft. wide and 4¾ ft. deep on the line of Inner Gate's axis (section E V). Across the causeway there seems to have been some sort of outwork. This has been hopelessly disturbed by a foot-path, and was not explored.

The apparent addition to Outer Fosse on the north, the corresponding extension of Middle Bank, and the convergence of this rampart upon Inner Fosse all look like modifications of an original plan. They need not, however, belong to distinct structural epochs, but may well be the results of hasty and badly co-ordinated work. The structural differences in Middle Bank's several sections revealed by our cuts N I, E I, etc., point in the same direction; the bank looks like the product of separate squads working more or less independently. On the whole our fort looks like a hastily constructed unit. In situation and general lay-out it may rank as typical of the small forts in North Britain.

But it exhibits one peculiar feature. The section of Inner Fosse immediately south of the east causeway is now occupied by a built subterranean gallery or earth-house. The section thus occupied is 72 ft. long. For this distance the walls of the fosse are faced with dry masonry, composed of boulders or freestone slabs that must have been deliberately brought up the hill with considerable labour, so as to form a passage some 3 ft. wide which expands after 35 ft. to an elongated chamber 6½ ft. wide at its broadest point. At the end the two built walls converge, the upper courses oversailing as in a corbelled apse (pl. IV, 1). About 32 ft. from the entrance a side-passage, 3 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide by 4 ft. 1 in. high, leads off on the west to a beehive chamber 11¼ ft. in diameter at floor-level. This chamber must

have been at least partially corbelled over, since the walls still overhang as much as 1 ft. 10 in. at 6 ft. from the floor. The gallery may have been roofed in the same manner, as only four stones that might have served as lintels were found in it.

The floor of the gallery, like that of the beehive, was originally of roughly levelled rock and sloped down from 985 ft. above O.D. at the foot of the rock-hewn entrance steps to 978.3 ft. at its inner extremity (this was probably the inclination of the original fosse which, like Middle Bank, here follows the shoulder of the hill downwards). The rock floor was subsequently covered with a 'carpet' of grey clay which masked the entrance steps and covered patches of ashes and even relics.

To make room for the gallery the defensive fosse was enlarged while a connected space was quarried out in the hill-side to accommodate the beehive. The face of these later cuttings, when exposed behind the wall by a collapse, was nearly perpendicular and fairly even in contrast to the sloping and irregular sides of the old fosses exposed in sections N I, E I, E II, and E V. The rock scree, quarried out in course of this enlargement, must have been heaped up at the sides of the excavations, where some of it still remains as the 'Earth-house Banks', 2½ to 3 ft. high above virgin soil, on either side of the gallery. But the same broken rock mingled with building stones fallen from walls or roof filled the gallery and beehive; it had presumably once spread over the roof of those structures and had fallen in when the roofing collapsed. As a result of this collapse the line of the gallery was marked before excavation by a hollow in the turf 12 to 21 in. deep between the 'Earth-house Banks', as is shown in the Royal Commission's plan (fig. 1). But originally there must have been a single flat or slightly convex bank right across the gallery. From the superficial black earth occupying this secondary hollow between the turf and the scree-filling we recovered a piece of shale armlet of Iron Age type. As the fragment's edges were obviously worn, it may have washed in at any time, so that it cannot be used to date the collapse of the earth-house roof.

The earth-house plainly represents a different idea from the defensive ramparts and fosses: it stands for retreat, not resistance. Its construction rendered useless the Inner Fosse at least. It must, therefore, have been built when this defence was no longer appreciated. Moreover, had its occupants relied upon Middle Bank for protection, they would hardly have placed the entrance to their refuge opposite the gap through that bank which we have called Middle Gate. The earth-

house, therefore, does not seem to form an integral part of the fort, like the souterrain so often found in an Irish rath, but belongs rather to a period when all hope of protection from ramparts and fosses had been abandoned and those works were neglected. In other words, the earth-house is later than the fort.

Now while no significant relics were found in the primary silting of the fort's fosses, ditches, or post-holes (only six very minute fragments of native pottery were recovered during the whole excavation), the floor of the earth-house yielded datable relics. These were three fragments of terra sigillata (two from beneath the clay carpet, but none preserving decoration), three small bits of glass, an open-work buckle showing trumpet ornament of a type common on Roman sites in Germany and Dacia during the second century A.D.,¹ and a broken fibula bearing enamelled decoration in red and black (fig. 4). These relics suffice to prove that the earth-house was in occupation during the second century, and in all probability prior to the abandonment of the Antonine vallum about A.D. 180, the second phase of close contact between Roman and native illustrated by the relics from Traprain Law.² The erection of the fort must be appreciably earlier.

Castlelaw shows fort-builders in Caledonia faithfully following the traditions in military architecture employed by their ancestors or relatives in Sussex. My excuse, however, for presenting to this Society a summary account of a Scottish fort is that it illustrates a class of defensive structures in Britain, north of the Tyne, whose peculiarities have not hitherto received adequate recognition. Castlelaw was not a hill-top town like the English forts to which it has been compared. Such do, indeed, exist in Scotland.³ Between the Roman walls, Traprain Law is a proved instance to which may be added Kaimes Hill near Edinburgh, Birrenswark in Annandale, White Meldon and perhaps West Cademuir Hill near Peebles, Eildon Hill

¹ Cf., e.g., *Der obergermanisch-raetische Limes*, L. 32, *Zugmantel*, pl. x and fig. 6, 6 (from cellar 208 which yielded coins ranging from Domitian to Commodus), and Riegl, *Spätromische Kunst in Oesterreich-Ungarn*, p. 141. I owe these references to Mr. E. T. Leeds. For Britain see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* l, 112 (Traprain, lowest level); *Arch. Ael.* 3, xxi, pl. ix (Housesteads); and *Arch. Camb.* lxxvii, 84, fig. 33, 30 (Caerleon).

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* lii, 275. Note that second-century pottery was found in five earth-houses in Angus (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* lxvi, 386), but that at Crichton almost in sight of Castlelaw was partly built with stones plundered from some deserted Roman station.

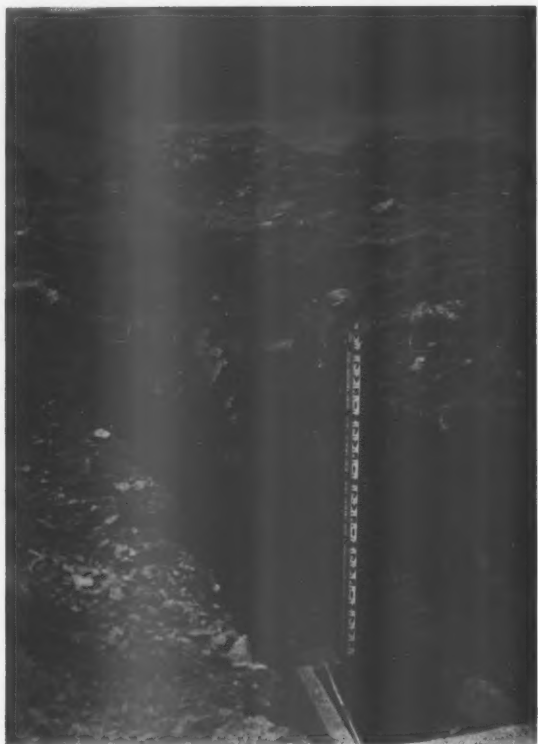
³ Cf. Collingwood in *Cumb. West. Trans.* 2, xxiv, 85.



1. Groove under Middle Bank



2. East Gate : end of Middle Bank (south)



1. Entrance to Earth-house



2. Inner Gate, showing post-holes



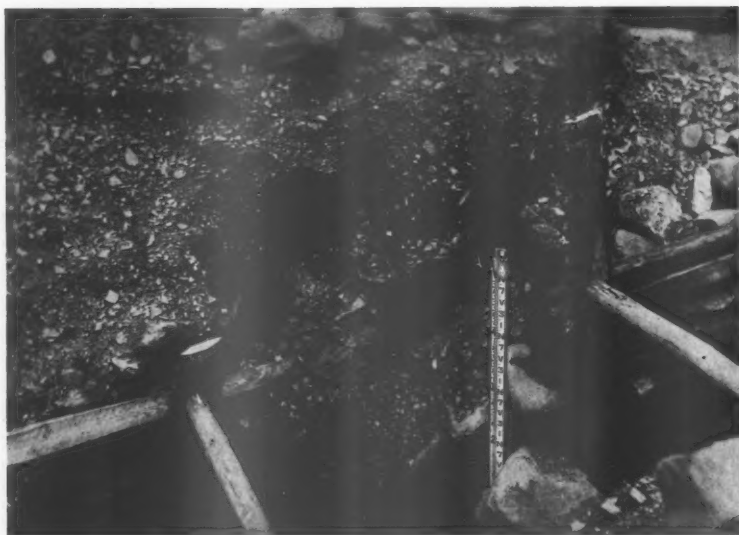
1. Middle Gate (north), showing post-holes and grooves



2. End of Inner Fosse (north)



1. End of Earth-house



2. Rock-face behind Earth-house wall

EXCAVATIONS AT CASTLELAW

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near Melrose, Bonchester Hill in Roxburghshire, and others. These hill-top towns are easily recognizable by their size, their situation on isolated peaks, and their relatively scattered distribution. Several like Kaimes and Traprain can boast springs within the walls. But they are only a trifling minority, less than 50 out of the 850¹ odd 'forts' in Northumberland and Lowland Scotland excluding Galloway. In this area the vast



FIG. 4. Buckle, brooch, and native potsherd from the earth-house ($\frac{1}{2}$)

majority are, like Castlelaw, distinguished by their small size (less than 200 yards inner diameter), by their situation on spurs or slopes instead of summits, and by their mutual juxtaposition into well-defined groups. The last feature may be better illustrated by the cluster of 20 within a radius of two miles round Moffat at the head of Annandale or of 16 (in addition to the fenced city on White Meldon) in eight square miles along the Tweed round Peebles (fig. 5).

Such aggregations of strongholds in close mutual proximity is

¹ For Scotland these figures are based on Christison, for Northumberland on *Proc. Soc. Ant. Newcastle*, 1923-4, p. 82. Both enumerations are incomplete—Christison even omits Traprain Law—and include works of a different character. The Royal Commission's Inventories of Monuments in the Counties of Berwick, Dumfries, Haddington, and Midlothian supply correctives as far as they go. Brochs have been omitted as an obviously intrusive type.

evidently incompatible with the hill-town interpretation applied to the forts of southern England. It might result from differences in social structure north of the Tweed. Rathes in Ireland and Wales, brochs in Caithness and Sutherland, and cognate structures in the West Highlands and Islands exhibit at times a comparable density and sometimes similar low situations in relation to surrounding hills. They are surely to be regarded as the strongholds of petty clan-chieftains situated on the edge of their fields and those of their immediate dependants. The same explanation might hold good for the small forts here under discussion.

On the other hand, when more closely examined, our small forts are seen to be concentrated in discrete groups in a way which suggests that their collocation was dictated by strategic considerations transcending mere clan boundaries. The great cluster of 50 forts in the Tweed basin above Innerleithen 'controlled three routes into the Central Lowlands, via the Clyde, Lyne, and Eddlestone'.¹ Below Innerleithen a stretch of valley nine miles long in which no forts occur separates this group from others near the mouths of the Ettrick and the Teviot valleys that again 'appear to indicate contests for the command of entrances to or exits from the Tweed basin west and south'.² The 20 forts round the head of Annandale control passes to the Clyde and Tweed; 21 forts seem to guard the route through Lauderdale; on the Lammermuirs farther east half the forts are concentrated on plateaux astride the coast road of entry from the south into the Central Lowlands. Similar remarks would apply to conspicuous concentrations along the Till and Bowmont Water. No doubt the forts thus grouped, apparently in accordance with general strategic plans, might at the same time be, like the peel towers that have a rather similar distribution, the seats of little chiefs. The apparent co-ordination is none the less significant.

Now small forts, occupying positions that dominate valley routes, but are relatively exposed to the higher land behind, and at the same time clustering in groups round strategic points, are virtually confined in North Britain to the area between the Walls, and in Scotland to the region of most intensive Roman permeation east of the Nith. This fact alone affords a presumption that they are somehow connected with the Roman invasion. Furthermore such forts overlook the principal Roman roads—Dere Street not only in Lauderdale but even in Northumber-

¹ Ogilvie in *Great Britain: Essays in Regional Geography*, p. 435.

² *Ibid.* p. 484.

land and south of the Rede,¹ the western road in Annandale and presumed secondary or cross routes on the Lyne, up Eskdale and through the Till gap.

Chronologically the correlation is at least possible. We have shown that the typical small fort of Castlclaw was erected—and

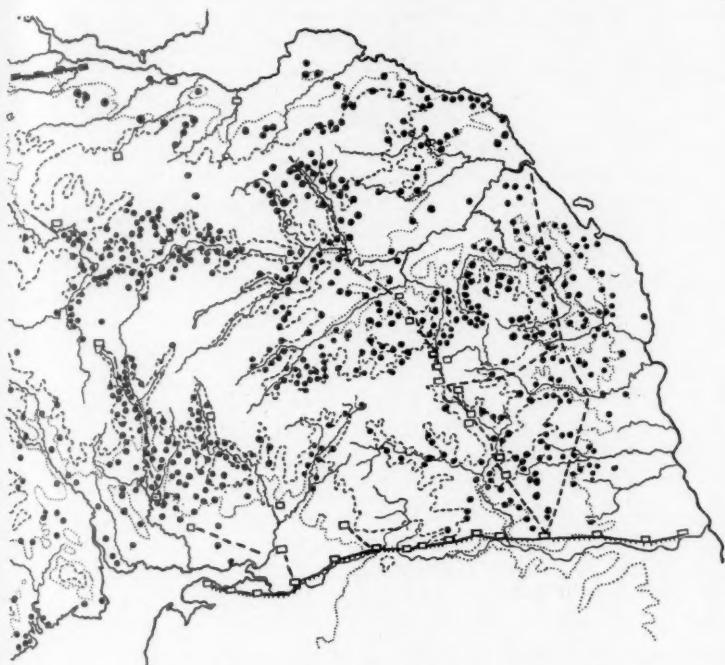


FIG. 5. Forts between the Roman Walls. 400 ft. contour;
----- 800 ft. contour

abandoned as a fort—well before the close of the Roman period in Caledonia. At Channelkirk in Lauderdale Mr. Craw² has observed that a similar fort was superseded by a Roman camp, though here the native works were reconstructed after the abandonment of the camp.

The fate of these forts during the occupation and the distribution of the type make it unlikely that the Romans tolerated or encouraged such strongholds in Caledonia, which was never

¹ *Arch. Aeliana*, vii (1876), 3 ff.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* lxiv, 325; Mr. P. Kennedy kindly drew my attention to the importance of this site.

very effectively pacified, as they may have among the more thoroughly subjugated Welsh. The relation of the forts to the routes of Roman penetration makes it more probable that their purpose was concerted resistance to Roman aggression rather than 'the defence of broken tribes against neighbours impoverished by the invaders'.¹ A little further research on both sides of the border should settle the point, and, if in the affirmative, define accurately the possible limits for the erection and occupation of the majority in any case.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Newcastle, loc. cit.*

Notes on the Megalithic Monuments in the Isles of Scilly

By H. O'NEILL HENCKEN, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Notes and plans made by the late Mr. George Bonsor.

IN the years 1899, 1900, and 1901 Mr. George Bonsor, a British subject residing in Spain, visited the Scilly Isles, the archipelago of tiny granite islands 28 miles south-west of Land's End, for archaeological research. Mr. Bonsor was long a profound student of the archaeology of his adopted country and was interested in the history of the ancient tin trade. It was in this connexion that he visited the Scillies, for he wished to test the hypothesis that they were the Cassiterides, the fabled tin islands of the Atlantic. With regard to the tin trade, his researches proved entirely negative, but in the course of his visits he excavated and planned some of the numerous megalithic tombs that abound in the islands. Mr. Bonsor, however, never published an account of his work in Scilly, but kept the notes and finds at his castle at Mairena del Alcor near Seville for many years. There he was visited in 1926 by Mr. T. D. Kendrick of the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities at the British Museum, and through him sent a part of the finds to the Museum. At the same time the writer had become interested in the archaeology of the islands, and with the help of Mr. Kendrick was able to obtain more of the finds for the British Museum as well as plans of the more important tombs and some notes with regard to their excavation. The most important plans and an abstract of the notes the writer has included in his *Archaeology of Cornwall*,¹ but space prevented the use of all of Mr. Bonsor's material. Mr. Reginald Smith, Keeper of British and Mediaeval Antiquities at the British Museum, had for a long time urged Mr. Bonsor to communicate the results of his excavations to the Society of Antiquaries, but the latter died without having done so. Subsequently Mr. Smith obtained Mr. Bonsor's plans and the full account of the excavation of the most important tomb, and these he has kindly permitted the writer to publish.

The plans recently obtained by Mr. Smith include those of the monuments on St. Mary's Island which the writer has in *Archaeology of Cornwall* referred to as St. Mary's 1, 2, 3, and 7.

¹ Pp. 17-38.

Their locations are shown in fig. 7 of that book, which is an archaeological map of the islands, and since fig. 8 of that book is a plan with a section of the passage-grave called St. Mary's 1 (Mr. Bonsor's 'Great Tomb' on Porth Hellick Down), Mr.

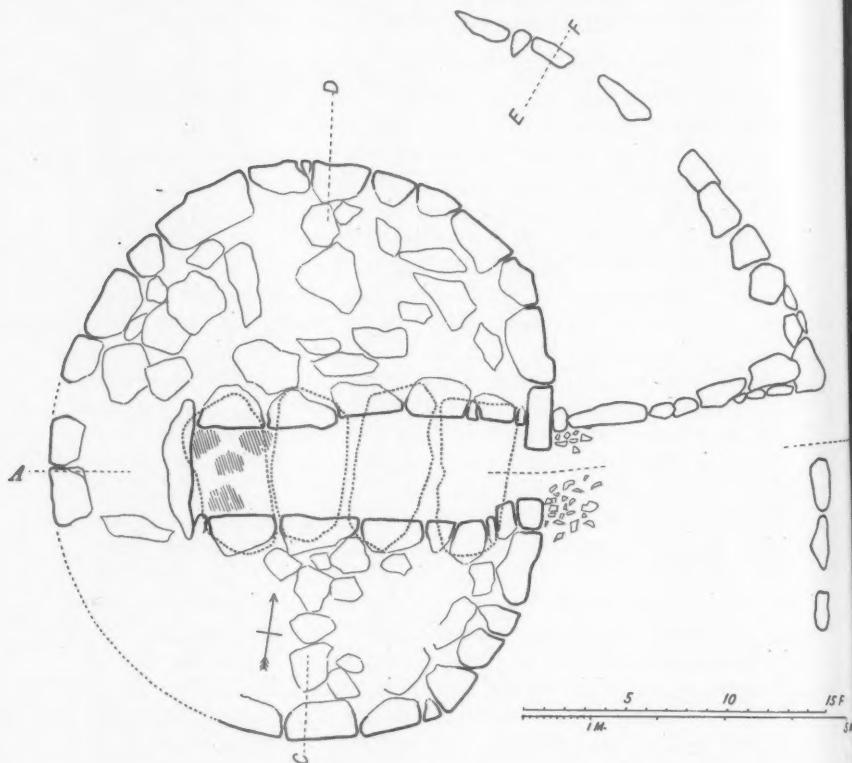
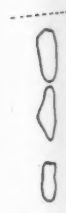


FIG. 1. Passage-grave at Bants Carn, Halangy Porth, St. Mary's 2.
After George Bonsor

Bonsor's plan is not reproduced here. Mr. Bonsor's plan and two sections of St. Mary's 2 (a passage-grave near Halangy Porth and Bants Carn) with drawings of pottery found in it are given here in figs. 1, 2, and 3. The monument and its environs are described in *Archaeology of Cornwall*, pp. 22-4, 30, 31, and a slightly more complete ground-plan is given there in fig. 10. The writer has never been able to find the pottery from this tomb. Plans of St. Mary's 3 and 4 appear as A and C in fig. 11 in *Archaeology of Cornwall* and are described on p. 24,

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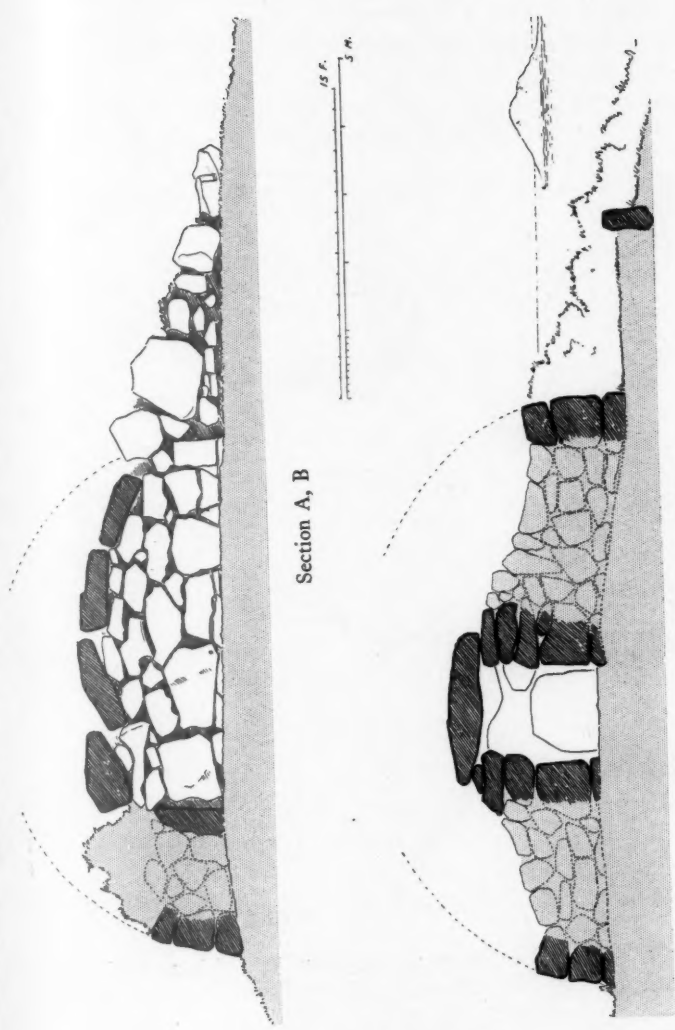


FIG. 2. Sections of passage-grave at Bants Carn, Halangy Porth, St. Mary's 2. After George Bonsor

but Mr. Bonsor's plan of 4 at Innisidgen Carn with two sections is reproduced here on a larger scale as fig. 5. This is the best preserved example of the covered galleries that are typical of

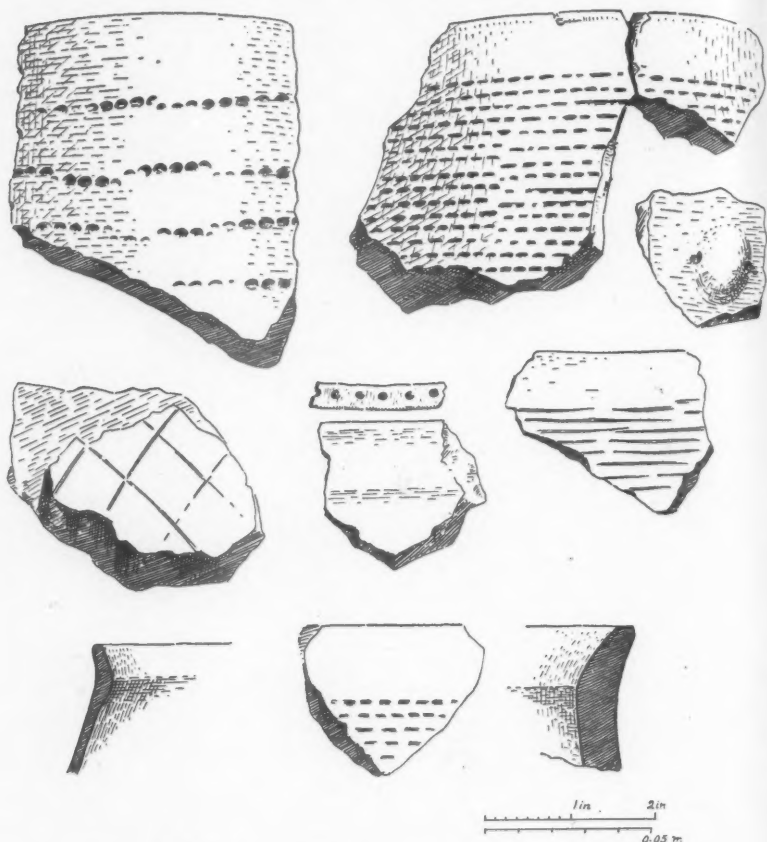


FIG. 3. Pottery from passage-grave at Bants Carn, Halangy Porth, St. Mary's 2. After George Bonsor

Scilly. All the megalithic tombs of the islands are of this variety except St. Mary's 1 and 2, which are passage-graves. A section of the midden at Halangy Porth near St. Mary's 2 is shown with objects from it in fig. 4 as it was in Mr. Bonsor's time. This midden is described in *Archaeology of Cornwall*, p. 30, and yielded sherds of much the same kind as those from the

neighbouring passage-grave, but most of the deposit now appears to have been washed away.

Apart from his examination of the monuments on St. Mary's Island, Mr. Bonsor investigated another group on the Gugh, a small piece of land, almost an island, but joined to the island of St. Agnes¹ by a sand-bar. On Kittern Hill at the northern end

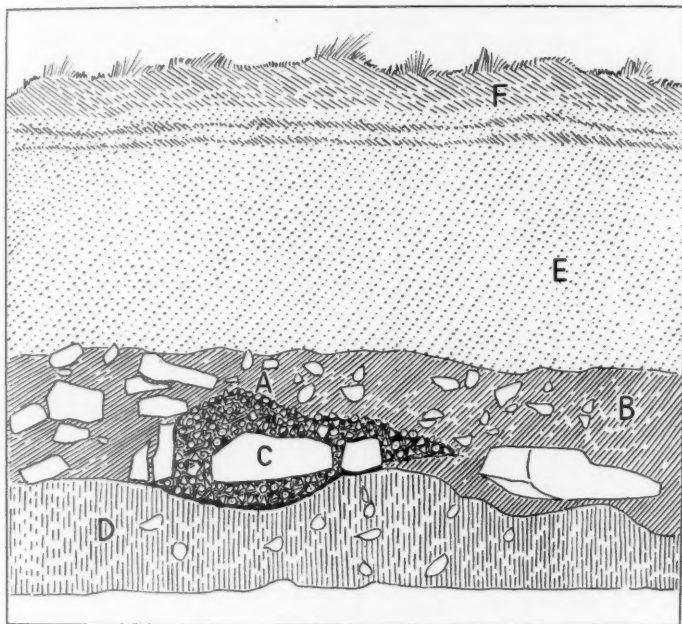


FIG. 4. Section of midden at Halangy Porth, St. Mary's

A, Midden refuse, limpet shells, and animal bones; B, Ashes and burnt hearth material; C, Stone?; D, Clay; E, Sand; F, Vegetable humus

of the Gugh he found a group of chambered barrows, now largely destroyed. Their positions are marked approximately, however, on the map given as fig. 7 in *Archaeology of Cornwall* from information previously received from Mr. Bonsor. All that remains of most of them now are traces of the barrows that once covered the chambers. They lie more or less in a line and are joined by what Mr. Bonsor called an 'alignment of stones',

¹ Mr. S. A. Opie of Redruth has lately reported a hitherto unnoticed stone circle on St. Agnes.

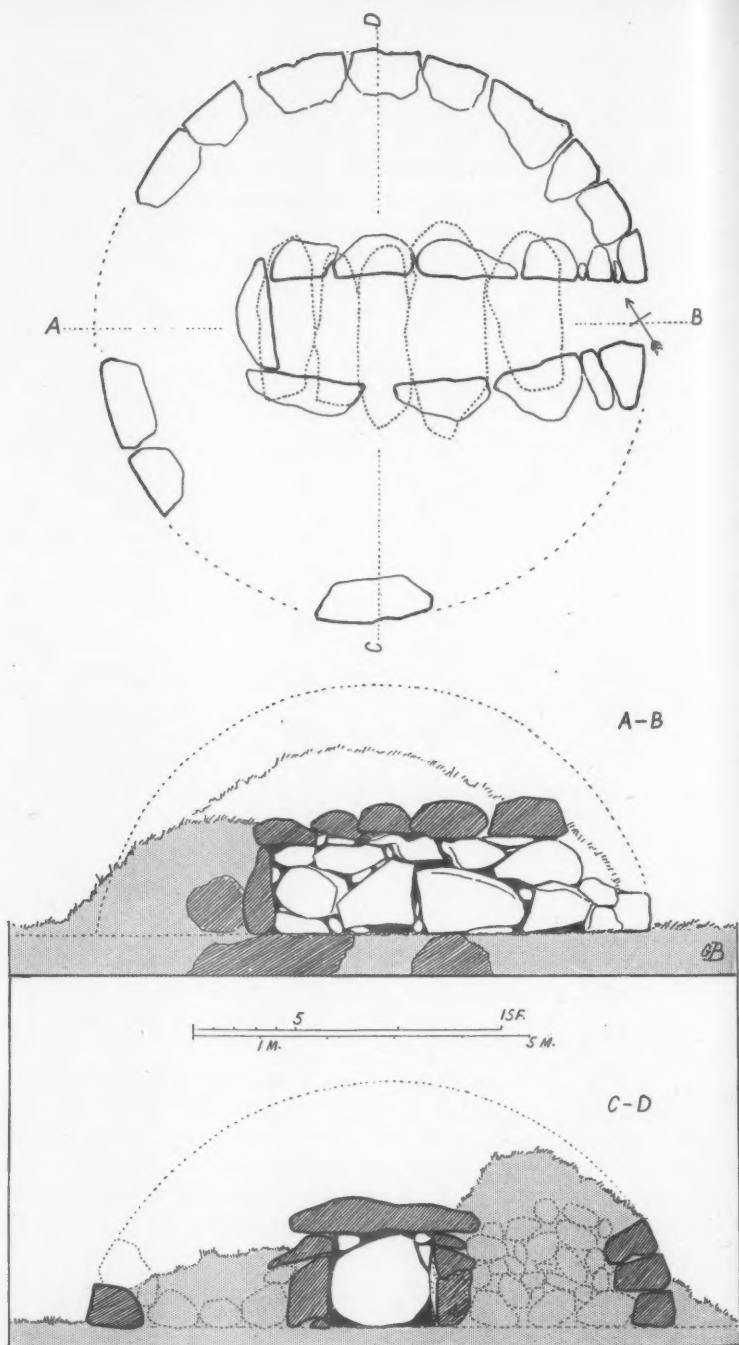


FIG. 5. Covered gallery at Innisidgen Carn, St. Mary's 4.
After George Bonsor

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though now it looks more like a dilapidated stone wall.¹ In the same line were three small mounds about 10 ft. in diameter, and ten more were to be seen in the vicinity. They contained charcoal and blackened sand, and Mr. Bonsor supposed that they were either hut-sites or places where the dead had been cremated before being interred in the chambered barrows.

The monuments on Kittern Hill are those listed as Gugh 2 to 8 inclusive in *Archaeology of Cornwall*, and some fuller descrip-

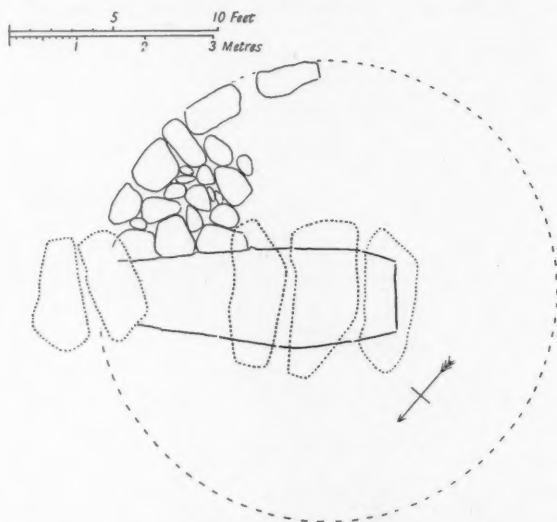


FIG. 6. Covered gallery on Kittern Hill, Gugh 2. Unfinished plan

tion may be given here from the notes made by Mr. Bonsor thirty years ago. Gugh 2 stands apart from the 'alignment' and is now the only one of the monuments on Kittern Hill of which the chamber remains. A plan and sketch of it by Mr. Bonsor are shown in figs. 6 and 7. This he believed to be the tomb in which, according to John Troutbeck,² plunderers found crude pots containing human ashes which they destroyed, but Troutbeck's description of it does not correspond very closely with the writer's measurements of Gugh 2.

All that Mr. Bonsor saw of Gugh 4 was a part of the circular wall that in Scilly seems always to have been an exterior

¹ For similar walls on St. Mary's and Samson see *Archaeology of Cornwall*, pp. 31-2.

² *Scilly Islands* (Sherborne, 1796), pp. 154-5.

retaining wall around the barrows. Gugh 7 contained a rectangular chamber the long axis of which was east and west. The entrance was at the eastern end. The covering stones had been removed, however, and lay at a little distance. Both these barrows lay upon the 'alignment', and Mr. Bonsor described in his notes two others connected with it, but the writer cannot precisely identify them, though they belong to the group composed of Gugh 5, 6, 7 a, and 8. One of these consisted in

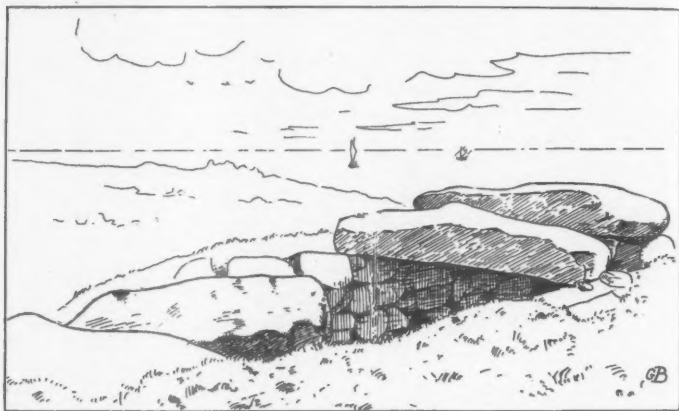


FIG. 7. Covered gallery on Kittern Hill, Gugh 2

1900 of nothing more than a circle of stones that had surrounded a monument previously destroyed. In another barrow, however, was a large, though roofless, chamber lying north and south with the entrance towards the south, and 9 ft. away from it, evidently in the same barrow, was another chamber of which Mr. Bonsor recorded no details. A little way to the south-east of this group of tombs is a standing stone called Old Man. He dug around it to a depth of 3 ft. without finding anything. Troutbeck¹ noticed another chambered barrow a hundred yards south of that on the summit of Kittern Hill, but this seems to have disappeared before Mr. Bonsor's visit, unless it can be the one next to be described.

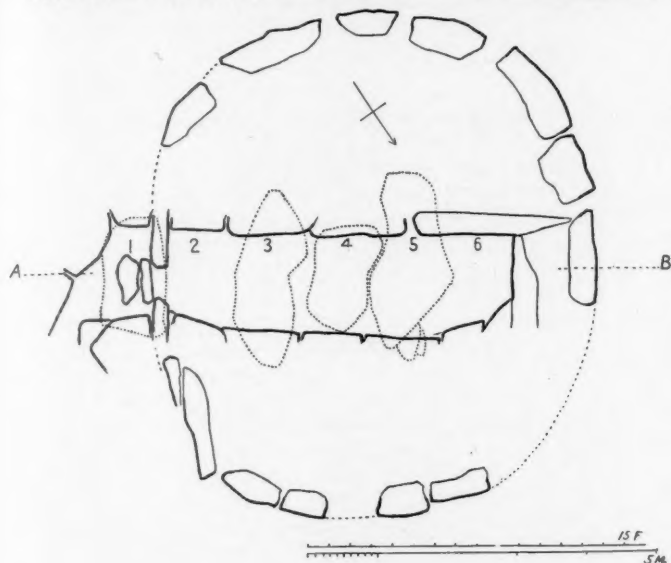
About 180 yds. south of the barrow on Kittern Hill, and 60 yds. north-west of Carn Valla, Mr. Bonsor noticed another with an apparently unplundered chamber, and this he excavated in 1901. He called it Obadiah's Barrow after Obadiah Hicks a farmer on St. Agnes with whom he lodged, and the writer in

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 155.

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Archaeology of Cornwall has given it the further designation of Gugh 1 (figs. 8, 9, 10). The following is a translation of Mr. Bonsor's manuscript account in French of the opening of this tomb:

The chamber lies north-west and south-east and measures 5 m.



SECTION A-B

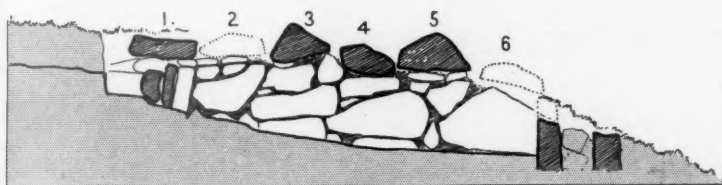


FIG. 8. Obadiah's Barrow, Gugh 1

long by 1.50 m. to 1.20 m. wide. The circular exterior wall, a dozen stones of which still remain in place, is 7.20 m. in diameter. This tomb was covered by six large stones, four of which still remain in place, but the other two have been removed, and the part of the chamber which they covered had already been disturbed by treasure seekers. Under the sixth stone, however, their excavation had been only superficial. The first roofing stone covered the entrance, which is at the south-eastern end of the chamber, and here everything had remained in place.

Originally the interior of the tomb was reached by crawling through this narrow opening which was hardly 50 cm. wide by 75 cm. high. A small rectangular slab closed the entrance, and a second stone was placed against it to hold it in place.

It was only under the second covering stone that the soil in the chamber had been excavated deeply, and the rest of the deposit inside

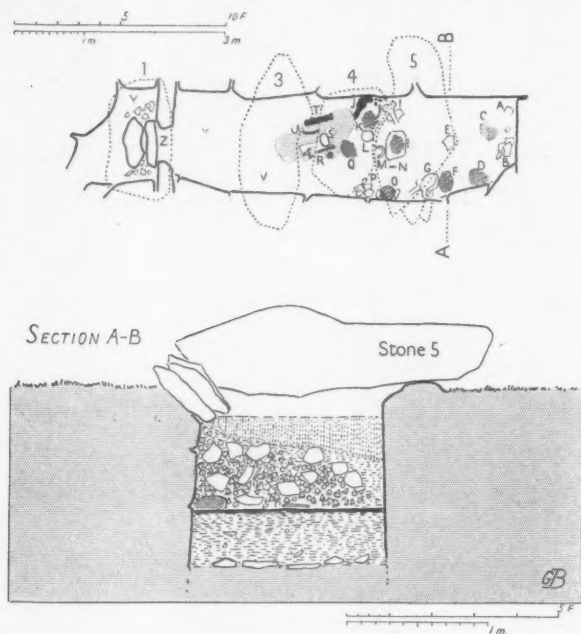


FIG. 9a. Obadiah's Barrow, Gough 1. Plan and section showing finds

under stones 3, 4, 5, and 6 remained practically intact. Here was found at a depth of 80 cm. a layer of hard blackish soil upon which urns had been placed. In this layer of soil were parts of the contracted¹ skeleton of a man which had been the primary interment in the tomb. The bones in place are indicated on my plan in black (fig. 9a), and the others, such as the pelvis, the head of a femur and a jaw-bone, were found at a little distance.

Later the dolmen must have received about a dozen cinerary urns, only one of which was intact. They had all been inverted upon the layer of soil according to the custom observed by the people of Brittany

¹ The reader must judge for himself from the plan in fig. 9a whether these bones really belonged to a *contracted* skeleton, or whether they were skeletal debris scattered in early times through this layer of soil.

MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS, ISLES OF SCILLY 23

at this time. By inverting the urns in this way, sacrilege was prevented, for even though an urn were carried away—and indeed fragments of one were found at the entrance of the tomb—the ashes of the dead remained in place.

The accompanying drawing (fig. 9 *a*) gives the arrangement of the skeleton and the urns as they were found inside the dolmen, and the following list explains the lettering of the plan :

- A. Large fragment of pottery.
- B. Several fragments of an urn.
- C. The flat base of an urn which had been inverted over human ashes.
- D. A little heap of ashes, the urn having been removed.
- E. A large fragment of an urn decorated with corded lines.
- F. An inverted urn which had been crushed by the weight of the earth above it. The sherds showed a decoration consisting of parallel lines of cord impressions.
- G. Pelvis, the head of a femur.
- H. A flat stone, 45 cm. long, 27 cm. wide, and 6 cm. thick, on which was found a broken urn of reddish pottery. This flat stone must have served to cover the mouth of the urn filled with ashes when it was inverted.
- I. Part of a femur below a fragment of pottery.
- J. The bones of a foot, part of a tibia, the astragalus, an os calcis, and some metatarsi in position.
- K. Several broken urns.
- L. The base of an urn covering ashes.
- M. A fragment of an urn on a heap of ashes, and under it the lower jaw-bone, which was not in place.
- N. A point of copper or bronze much oxidized.¹
- O. A complete urn inverted over ashes and set between two stones.
- P. Large fragments of another broken urn.
- Q. A heap of ashes and fragments of pottery. Some finger-bones under the ashes.
- R. The forearm of a skeleton and the knee-cap were found in place in the pounded earth.
- S. A pebble which had served as a hammer.
- T. Seven human vertebrae in position.
- U. A human rib in the soil under the ashes, and fragments of pottery.
- V. Here the soil was covered with a mass of ashes and pieces of broken urns.
- X. The disturbed part of the tomb under the place where the second capstone originally was.
- Y. Fragments of broken urns outside the tomb.
- Z. The slab which closed the entrance.

¹ This tiny piece of metal has lately been analysed by Dr. Plenderleith at the British Museum and proves to be bronze very poor in tin.

There must have been a dozen urns in the tomb without counting those which were probably found under the second cover stone, now missing. . . . The urn marked O is the only whole one which I have found in the Scillies. The upper part of it is decorated with fourteen parallel lines of squarish dots which form a zone 65 mm. wide. The urn is 21 cm. high.

This urn (fig. 9 b, 1) is now in the possession of Major A. Dorrien-Smith of Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly, and some of the sherds

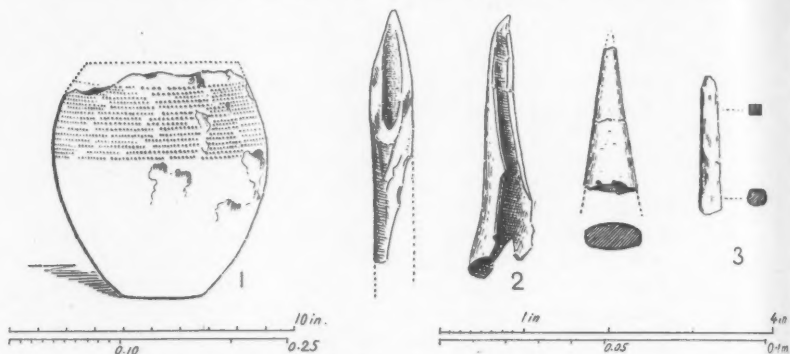


FIG. 9 b. Finds from Obadiah's Barrow

1, Cinerary urn (O on plan, fig. 9 a); 2, Bone points; 3, Bronze fragment

are in the British Museum, but there must have been much more pottery, for, according to Mr. Bonsor, the sherds from this tomb filled a large basket. Most of the pottery is an extremely coarse blackish ware, very thick, micaceous, and gravelly. The reddish ware (fig. 10 c) is, however, of a better quality. The resemblances of this pottery to that from the Breton dolmens and also to the Cornish pottery of the Early Bronze Age has been discussed elsewhere by the writer.¹ The tunnel-like handle, j in fig. 10, is closely reminiscent of several from Early Bronze Age graves on the mainland. Splayed handles of much the same shape as 1 in the same figure occur on the well-known series of gold, amber, and shale cups shaped somewhat like beakers that occur in the Early Bronze Age of south-western Britain.²

The excavation of a chambered barrow on Samson Island

In August 1930 the writer undertook, with the kind permission of Major A. Dorrien-Smith of Tresco Abbey, the excavation of a chambered barrow on Samson Island, one of the

¹ *Archaeology of Cornwall*, pp. 28-9, 78-9.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 70-1, 104.

Scilly Isles. Samson is a small island three-quarters of a mile long and less than half a mile wide at its widest point and consists of two steep, stony granite hills joined by a narrow sandy neck. Though it was occupied in the last century, it is now uninhabited. It lies in the western part of the Scilly group about a mile and a half from St. Mary's, the largest island, and three-quarters of a mile from Tresco. As Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has already pointed out,¹ however, most of the islands were at no very remote geological period joined together in one large island which has since been divided into an archipelago by land submergence. That this change, or at least much of it, occurred since Scilly was first inhabited has been clearly shown by Mr. Crawford, who observed on the flats to the east of Samson field walls unquestionably of human origin, which now, except during the low spring-tides, are generally under ten or twelve feet of water. Various factors in the archaeology of the islands suggest that the submergence in megalithic times was far less complete than now.

The barrow described here (fig. 11), which the writer has elsewhere called Samson 1², stands upon the summit of the North Hill of Samson and is the best preserved of the many megalithic tombs there. It consists of a mound 26 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high, composed of small stones, earth, and sand, surrounded by the remains of a revetment or retaining wall of large stones, which on the southern side shows traces of two courses of masonry. The interior chamber has the form typical of the Scillonian megaliths in general, a covered gallery which grows wider as it penetrates the mound, so that it almost resembles a passage-grave in shape. In this example the gallery measures 15 ft. long, 6 ft. wide at its widest point, and 3 ft. 6 in. high inside. Though it is built of unhewn stones, it is not quite correct to say that it is constructed of dry masonry, for, as in some other tombs of the same kind in the islands, a coarse yellow sandy mortar could be distinguished between the stones when the chamber was excavated. As in the vast majority of chambered barrows in Scilly, the end of the interior structure is made of one big slab of granite. Though it must originally have been covered with at least four capstones, only two remain, one very large one in the middle and a smaller one at the inner end. All the stones of which the monument is composed are local.

When excavated, the floor of the chamber was found to be

¹ For all references to the archaeology of the Scilly Isles see *Archæology of Cornwall*, chap. ii.

² For its exact position, see *ibid.*, fig. 7.

covered with one to two feet of sandy soil most of which had evidently been blown in since the capstones had been removed.

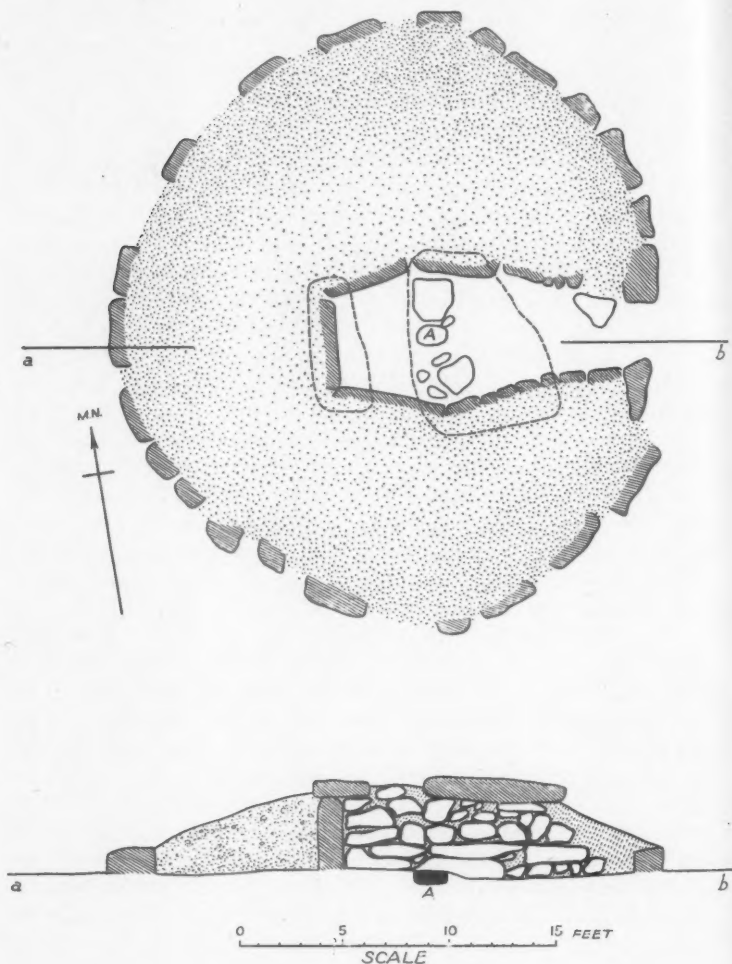


FIG. 11. Covered gallery, Samson I

This soil had been so turned over by countless generations of rabbits that any stratigraphy had been completely upset. Rabbit bones, parts of an iron vessel obviously modern, fourteen discharged shotgun cartridges, and half-decayed vegetable matter were found at all levels. The most disturbed areas

were the entrance and the inner four feet of the chamber, the sections from which the roofing stones had been removed. The part under the larger of the remaining capstones was less disturbed, and it was from there that many of the finds came. There was no trace of human remains, either inhumed or cremated, but in the disturbed state of the tomb this means little. Two small fragments of some fused sandy substance gave, however, an indication of a hot fire in the vicinity at some time. A few bits of charcoal were also noted, but they may have been merely decayed wood. Under the larger remaining capstone in the middle of the chamber were some traces of paving, among which was a stone (A, fig. 11 and fig. 13) which proved to be the upper stone of a saddle quern. It is a piece of granite 12 in. long, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and one surface, which is slightly convex, is remarkably and unnaturally smooth. It was this side which was placed uppermost in the floor of the chamber, and no doubt it was this feature that recommended it to the builders as a paving stone. The paving was lifted, but nothing was found beneath it, and with the exception of the quern stone it was replaced. Near the entrance was another flat stone, but it was difficult to know whether to class it as a piece of paving or as a stone fallen out from the wall at this point.

The following is a list of the other finds, excluding the modern intrusions already noted :

Just outside the entrance and against the north door-stone: a battered lump of flint 3 in. in diameter.

Just outside the entrance on the south side: 82 sherds, mostly very small, probably belonging to at least two pots. Some of these sherds formed part of the flat base of a vessel 5 in. in diameter. The pottery is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Others formed the side of a vessel, possibly the same one (fig. 12 b). This was probably of the bulging or shouldered kind common in the Scillonian tombs, and was about 11 in. in outside diameter at its widest point. At the bulge was a 'ledge handle' of the kind Mr. E. T. Leeds has found on the neolithic site at Abingdon,¹ Berkshire.

4 ft. in from entrance on north side: 3 small sherds.

4 ft. in from entrance on south side: 1 small sherd.

9 ft. in from entrance on north side: a smooth pebble of fine-grained granite, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, with its rounded end roughened as if by pounding.

9 ft. in from entrance on south side: 2 sherds ornamented with rows of small stamped semicircles. This type of decoration is frequent on Scillonian megalithic pottery. See fig. 12 a.

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* vii, 452. A similar one was found in Gugh 1.

9 ft. in from entrance in middle of chamber: rim fragment of un-ornamented vessel with sides nearly perpendicular but bulging outward slightly. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in outside diameter at the rim. Pottery $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick and thinner than most. See fig. 12 *c*. 3 sherds with rows of small semicircles as in fig. 12 *a*. 1 sherd ornamented with three rows of impressions evidently made with the finger-nail (not finger-tip). 15 other very small sherds. A small part of the humerus of some animal.

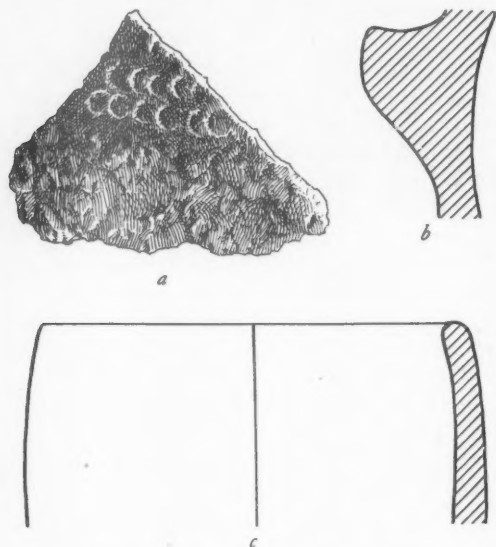


FIG. 12. Pottery from Samson I ($\frac{3}{4}$);
b = section of ledge handle

13 ft. to 11 ft. from the entrance in the middle of the chamber: 1 worn limpet shell. 1 small piece of quartz crystal. 3 beach pebbles. 2 small lumps of some fused sandy substance. 29 tiny sherds.

The pottery from this barrow is extremely coarse soft ware averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness. Its outer finish is remarkably rough, and pieces of mica, quartz, and felspar, sometimes in surprisingly large pieces, are common in it. In colour it is black to dirty yellow with dark brown prevailing. It is on the whole very similar to the pottery from the other chambered tombs in the islands and to that from the midden near the passage-grave at Bants Carn on St. Mary's Island (St. Mary's 2).

This tomb, so far as could be seen from the excavation, did not differ greatly from the others of its kind in the islands either in content or structure. It is regretted, however, that

lack of time prevented the exploration of the barrow outside the chamber. The one important point that the excavation revealed was the presence of the upper stone of a saddle quern built into the floor, and this is of special interest since evidence of agriculture is extremely rare among the remains of the megalithic peoples of the British Isles. This is all the more interesting

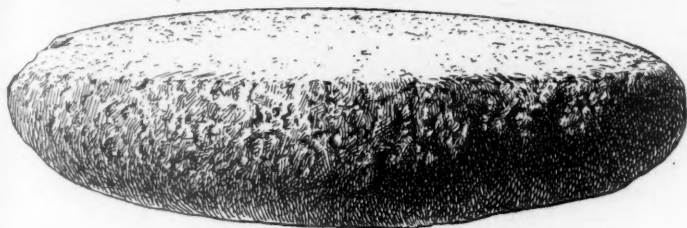


FIG. 13. Upper stone of saddle quern, Samson 1 ($\frac{1}{3}$)

when one considers the precipitous and rocky nature of the northern part of the island where this tomb is situated and also the close proximity of the flats below, where Mr. Crawford noted the submerged field walls. It is also worth mentioning that on the neighbouring St. Mary's Island there is at Bants Carn a somewhat more pretentious megalithic tomb, and that very close to it is the midden which has yielded the same type of pottery as the Scillonian chambered barrows, as well as two saddle querns.

In closing the writer wishes to express his thanks to Major A. Dorrien-Smith of Tresco Abbey for permission to do the excavation.

*An Altar to the Mothers in Lund Church,
near Kirkham, Lancashire*

By J. P. DROOP, F.S.A.

MR. F. H. CHEETHAM, F.S.A., first drew my attention to the Roman altar in use as a font¹ in Lund church, and persuaded me to write this note, the justification for which lies in the fact that the interesting reliefs on the sides have never yet been reproduced, though that on the front has been published.² The back is plain, and there is no trace of any inscription.

The material is a grit, the height is 2 ft. 9 in., and the width and depth both at top and base are 1 ft. 11½ in. and 1 ft. 4 in. respectively. The width and depth of the middle portion are 1 ft. 8 in. and 1 ft. 2 in. respectively.

On the front (fig. 1) are three figures in high relief, the heads of which are almost entirely gone. In these, though there is no dedication, it is safe to see the Trinity worshipped under the names of *Matres*, *Matronae*, or *Matrae*.³

The figures are too much weathered for it to be possible to determine whether they are standing, or, as is more usual in representations of these deities, sitting, nor can one say definitely

¹ Roman altars in use as fonts are recorded (F. Bond, *Fonts and Font Covers*, 1908, p. 99) at Chollerton, Haydon Bridge, and St. John Lee, all in Northumberland. Haverfield in *The Antiquary*, xxviii, 1893, p. 162, mentions an uninscribed stone used as a font in St. Andrew's church, Bishop Auckland, but does not say that it is an altar.

² *Victoria County History, Lancashire*, vii, 166. There is, however, no mention of the altar in the text. This omission must be due to the fact that the Roman section of the *V.C.H. Lancs.* has not yet been written.

The altar is mentioned in the Topographical Index of Harrison's *Archaeological Survey of Lancashire*, 1896, but no note of it appears in Watkins's *Roman Lancashire*. It is, however, mentioned in *Our Country Churches and Chapels* by Atticus (A. Hewitson), Preston, 1872, p. 302, where it is stated that 'on the left side and at the back there were once similarly carved figures; but many years ago, in order to make the block fit against the wall of the old church, they were knocked off'. This may be disregarded. In itself it is improbable that there were figures on the back; no kind of trace of any carving has been left, and the inclusion of the left side (fig. 3), where the figures are still visible, robs the statement of any weight. The only other references known to me are those in Fishwick's and Hardwick's histories quoted below.

³ For a discussion of this cult, which seems to have been indigenous to either Cisalpine Gaul, or Lower Germany, or both, and to have been brought to Britain by the legions, see Max Ihm, *Bonner Jahrb.* lxxxiii, 1887, pp. 1-200; F. Haverfield, *Arch. Æl.* xv, 1892, pp. 314-39; and Roscher, *Lex d. Myth.*, p. 2465, *s.v.* *Matres*, *Matronae*, *Matrae*.



FIG. 3. Lund font : back and left side



FIG. 2. Lund font : right side

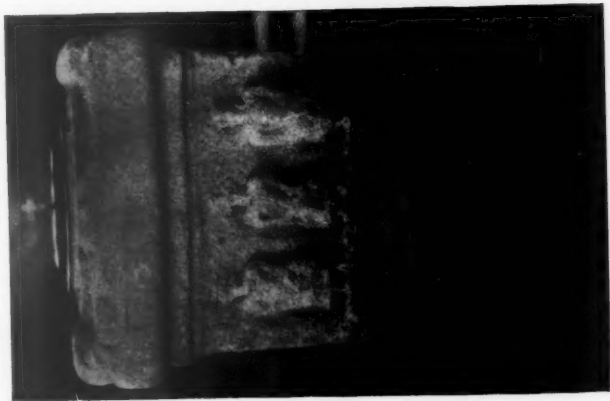


FIG. 1. Lund font : front



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AN ALTAR TO THE MOTHERS, LUND CHURCH 31

that they are without the baskets of fruits that they usually bear on their knees.

They are in high relief, and the base-line on which their feet rest also projects from the background, so that in this point they bring to mind the figures of the *decursio* on the base of the Antonine column in Rome, though they are too much worn to allow of any other remarks on the style of carving.

More interesting are the reliefs on the two sides (figs. 2 and 3). These, in much lower relief, have suffered still more from the

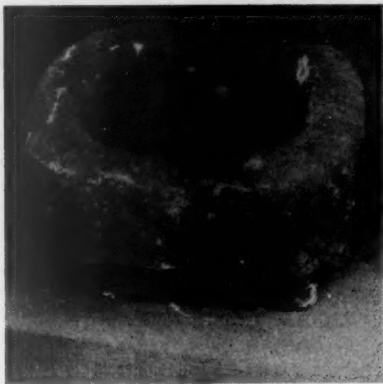


FIG. 4. Lund font. Original trough
let into top of altar for use as a font

ravages of time (particularly that on the left side, fig. 3), but it is possible to see on each side three figures in long draperies with arms upraised, apparently dancing. Again no profitable comment can really be made on the style, but there is a distinct Neo-Attic touch about the attitudes, and the sculptor certainly managed to impart motion to his figures.

The only parallels to these dancing worshippers of the Mothers, if we may take them as such, that I have been able to find, are the five figures with linked arms interpreted as dancers on a monument from Pallanza,¹ three on the back and one on each side, and five figures, also with linked arms, on a stone from Avigliana.² On neither of these monuments do representations of the Mothers appear, but in both cases the inscription makes the dedication certain, so that we know that dancing figures are not out of place on a stone in honour of the Mothers.

¹ Ihm, *loc. cit.* no. 35; Wylie, *Archaeologia*, xlvi, 171, pl. v.

² Ihm, *loc. cit.* no. 32; Wylie, *loc. cit.* 175.

The altar appears to have been put into Lund church, then a chapel of ease of Kirkham, in 1688, as the following note of the thirty-men, made in June 1701, shows: 'At a visitation this account was given to the bishop, viz. that Matt^w Hull ch^hwarden 1688 set up a scandalous trough for a font at Lund Chapel. . .'

The bishop seems to have condoned the scandal, for the altar has remained in use as a font.

It was probably in 1688 that a mortice was cut in the top of the altar, destroying the focus, to take the tenon cut to project from the base of a stone trough used as the actual font. This trough (fig. 4) has now been removed and a metal basin, as seen in figs. 1-3, substituted.

It is not possible to suggest a date for the altar, nor is its origin known. On the face of it it is not likely to have been brought from very far. Ribchester, distant about twelve miles as the crow flies, is not impossible, but there seems to be some evidence of Roman occupation in the neighbourhood of Kirkham, so that perhaps it is not necessary to look so far.²

¹ Fishwick, *History of the Parish of Kirkham*, Chetham Society, vol. 92, 1874, p. 56. For the records of the thirty sworn men of Kirkham, cf. *ibid.* p. 88 ff. Cf. also Hardwick, *History of Preston*, 1857, p. 542.

² Dr. Douglas A. Allan, Director of the Liverpool City Museums, tells me that the stone from which the altar was cut is a carboniferous grit which may well have been quarried in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe.

Rock-cut Tombs in Mallorca, and near Arles in Provence

By W. J. HEMP, F.S.A.

SOME Rock-cut tombs in Mallorca and near Arles were described by the present writer in *Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 121-60. As subsequent discoveries have cleared up certain doubtful points, and support or modify suggestions then made, a further note seems to be desirable.

MALLORCA

Cave 23. Cave 23, at Son Jaumell, two kilometres from Capdepera, was briefly described from a newspaper article. Thanks to Professor A. Crespi, it is now possible to reproduce a plan and section of the cave, which had not been completely excavated when the first account was published (fig. 1¹). It is now clear that it was approached by means of a pit containing a very steep stairway. From this pit led a short passage, the entrance to which was completely blocked by a stone fitted into a rebate. The passage opened into an antechamber or vestibule, at the far end of which was a second doorway, also rebated and blocked by a stone, from which a still shorter passage led into the main chamber. As the opening was at a point about a metre and a half above the floor-level of the chamber, another steep stairway was needed. This landed on a bench which extended along one side and across the broad end of the chamber. On one side was a side-chamber of normal type opening on to the bench, on the other a smaller one, apparently blocked by dry walling.

The entrance pit was completely filled with stones and earth. The antechamber was covered by a large slab and contained a small quantity of stones and earth.

There was earth in the main chamber, and lying at length in it a single skeleton; also many vessels containing human bones, shells, etc., which were concentrated in the side chambers (see the previous report in *Archaeologia*). Drawings of three of these pots are reproduced from Señor Crespi's sketches (fig. 2), also an ivory disc and a knife-dagger, which, together with two 'nails', were the only objects of bronze (fig. 3). Señor Crespi

¹ Mr. Stuart Piggott has drawn or redrawn all the figures except fig. 13 which is by Mr. Leonard Monroe.

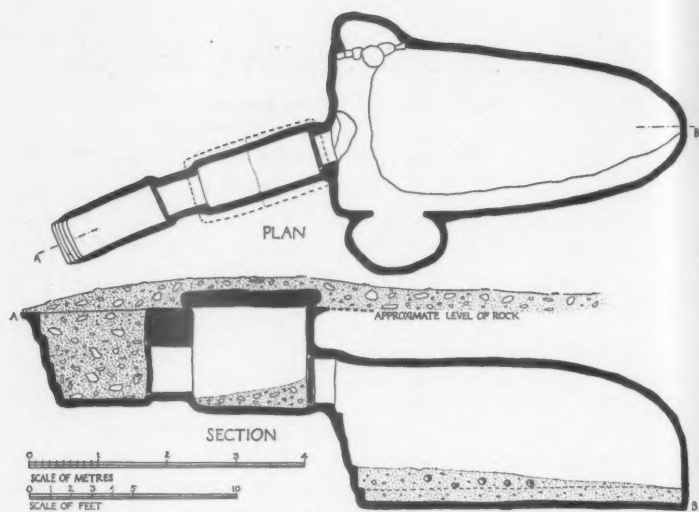


FIG. 1. Cave 23. After Crespi

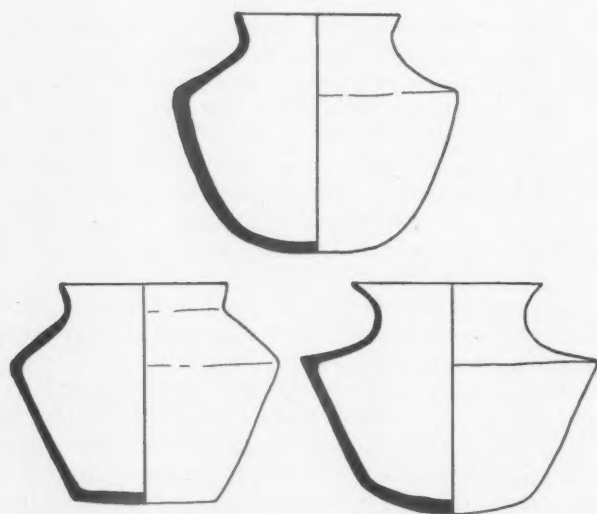


FIG. 2. Pottery from Cave 23. After Crespi ($\frac{1}{4}$)

also notes that the only large vessel discovered measured 30 cm. in diameter, not 40 as first reported. It seems that this was nearly covered with earth, the smaller vessels and skeleton completely so.

Perhaps the most important feature was recorded in the

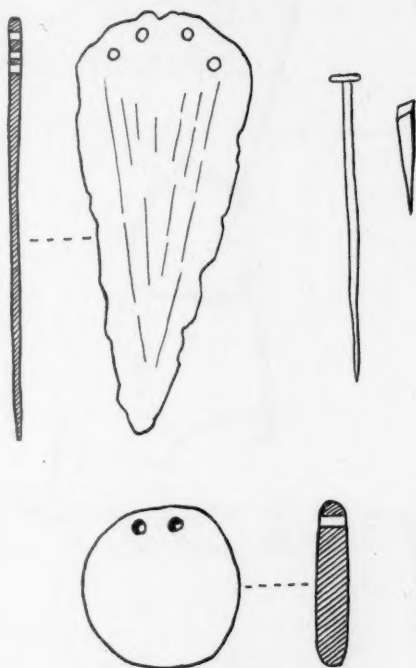


FIG. 3. Objects from Cave 23.
After Crespi (3)

first report—the piling up on the ground above the cave of the fragments of rock obtained by its excavation.

Cave 22. Since the cave was described in 1926 the original approach has been emptied of its blocking of stones and earth, and it is now evident (fig. 4) that the structural elements are the same as those of no. 23. A pit entered by one step gives access to a doorway (indicated by a narrowing of the rock) leading to an antechamber or vestibule, which also contains a single step. Both 'staircase' and antechamber are now roofless, although the second may of course have been covered with a stone, as was that of no. 23. The walls of both incline inwards.

The most striking feature is a groove cut in the rock at the entrance, somewhat similar to the one which exists at the Son Caulellas cave (no. 14), where it appears to terminate a 'long

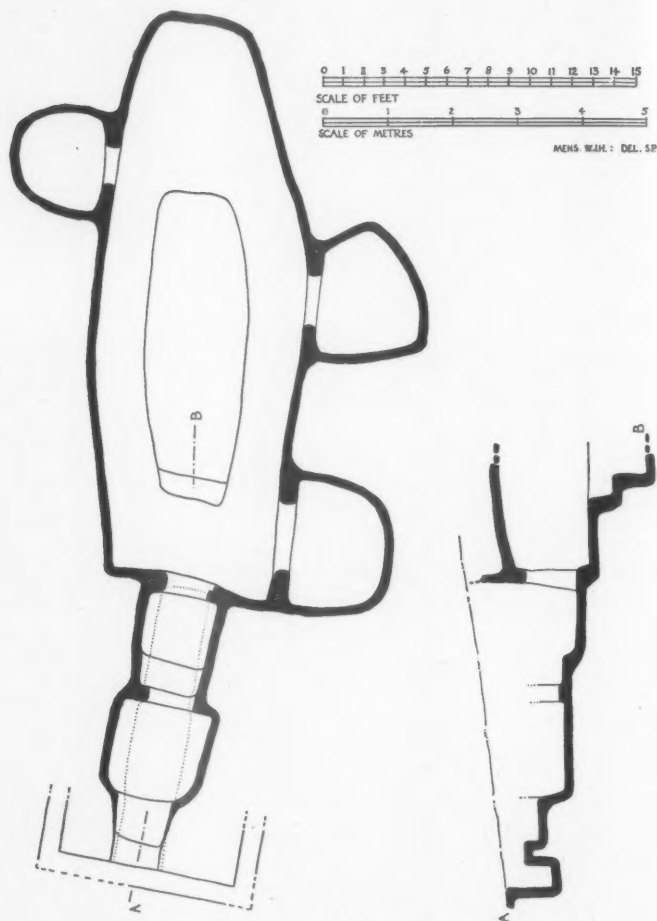


FIG. 4. Cave 22 : Plan, and section through A B

barrow' which was piled on the surface of the rock above the cave, and was by analogy composed of the excavated material of the tomb. In this Son Suner example the ends of the trench are returned at right angles for a short distance; when the plan was made they had not been completely un-

covered, but were still filled with soil. Most of the area had been cleared by quarrymen, and no evidence remained to show whether the trench had held upright stones, as suggested in the case of no. 14.

Cave 25. This cave, which also forms one of the Son Suer group, was not described in the previous paper. It has been

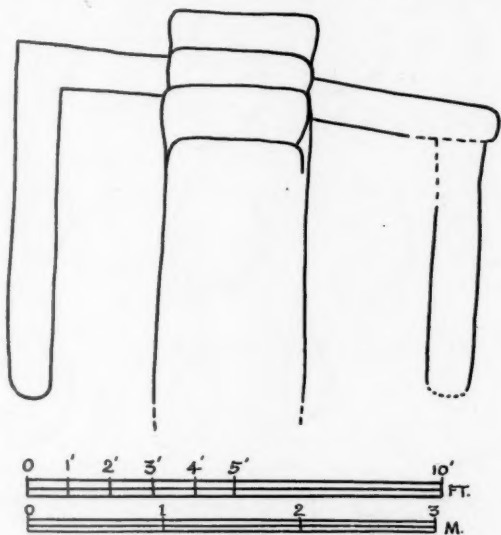


FIG. 5. Approach to Cave 25

much mutilated and most of the internal features destroyed, probably in the course of its being adapted for occupation, but it has yet another rock-cut trench similar to that of no. 22. Here, however, the stair extends beyond the trench (fig. 5). It is possible, but not certain, that this may be due to a re-cutting by the later occupants.

The Son Mulet Cave. The results of this important discovery of a cave which still retained its contents untouched were summarized at pp. 130-3 of the paper in *Archaeologia*. Since then Señores L. Ferbal and A. Crespi have published a full account in the *Bolletí de la Societat Arqueològica Luliana*, 1929, pp. 241-4, and 1930, pp. 9-13, with a plan and sections of the cave; also a fully illustrated description of the 82 vessels (fig. 6), which accompanied the skeletons, and the knife-dagger, button, bronze arrowhead, and awls (fig. 7), which, with an intrusive leaden button of Roman date, completed the list of contents.

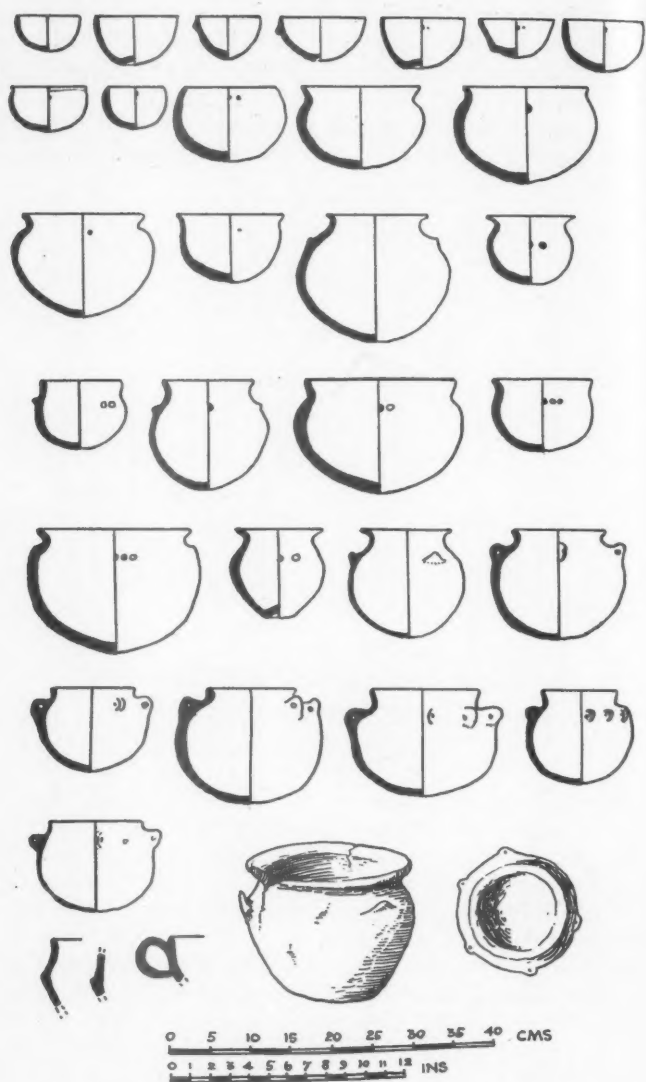


FIG. 6. Pottery from the Son Mulet Cave. After Crespi

This cave, which formed one of a group, is notable for its simple and apparently 'degraded' form and the quantity and variety of its furniture—the character of this last seems, however, to point to a comparatively early date. The plan is incomplete, and whatever there may have been of antechamber, forecourt, etc., had been destroyed by the quarrymen before any record could be made. All that remained was a passage

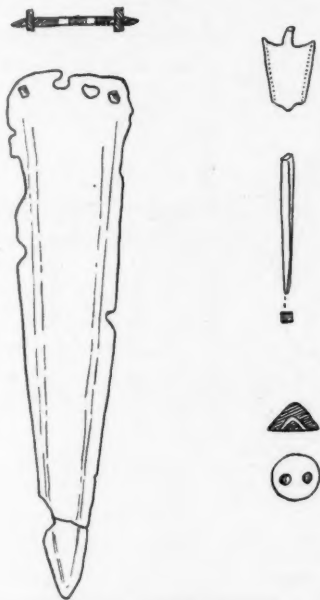


FIG. 7. Objects from the
Son Mulet Cave (2)

leading by very irregular steps directly into a main chamber, and a side chamber. It has now been completely destroyed. The pottery is preserved at the Collegio Cervantes, Palma.

The El Rafal navetas. *The Bolletí de la Societat Arqueològica Luliana* (Palma, Mallorca), 1928, xxii, p. 189, records an examination by Señores A. Crespi and Ll. Amoros of two navetas (i.e. boat-shaped tombs built of dry masonry) at El Rafal, about 6 miles east of Palma.

The foundations only remained and the two structures (fig. 8), which immediately adjoined one another, had others on either side, forming a series of separate chambers in a single large monument, in contrast to the single chamber with its

elaborate roof, such as the well-known naveta of Es Tudons in Menorca (*Ant. Journ.* xii, 127).

Each chamber was 15 metres long by 3.45 wide, and was divided into segments by four low cross walls. The compart-

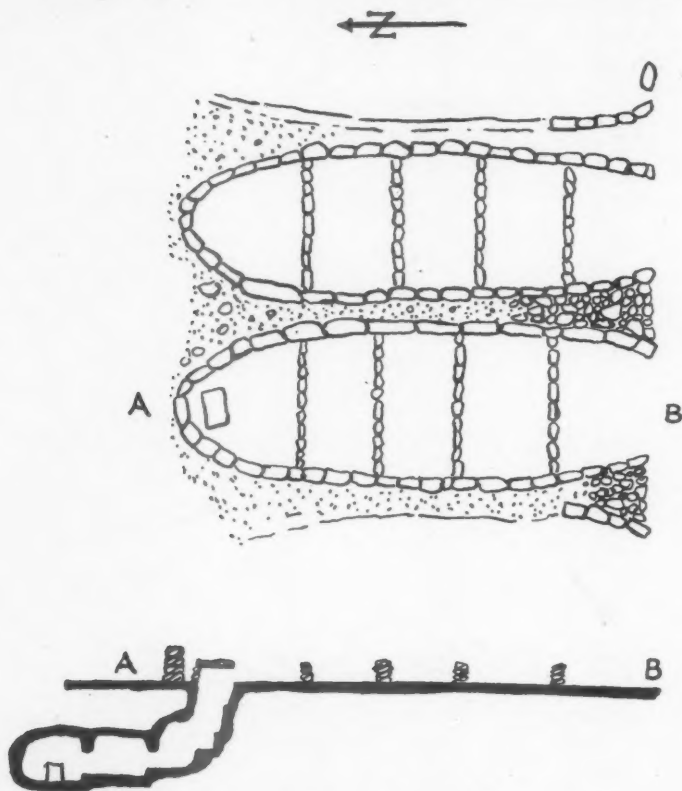


FIG. 8. Plan and section of the El Rafal navetas

ments so formed do not seem to have had any intercommunication. Each contained quantities of bones and ashes. All the pottery was Roman—fragments of amphorae, etc.—save one piece of native ware.

The most interesting feature was a series of three subterranean chambers, separated by doorways and approached by a sloping shaft or stairway from the farthest compartment of one naveta. The shaft was covered by a stone 'porch' much like the covered hatchway of a ship. Two of the underground

chambers were in line with the axis of the naveta, the third led out of the second at right angles. All were outside the area covered by the naveta and apparently cut in the rock or hard soil, but the connecting doorways were carefully built of stones. The chambers were empty, save for soil which had fallen in, so it is not clear whether they were contemporary with the navetas. In any case they seem to represent a variant of the normal rock-cut tomb. The intimate connexion of burial cave and naveta is a new fact in Mallorcan archaeology. It seems likely that small 'compound' navetas such as these are a late development of the much larger single Menorcan type. Similar examples occur near Artá in Mallorca.

THE ARLES GROUP

An article by M. Fernand Benoit in tome 1 (années 1926-9) of the *Mémoires de l'Institut des Fouilles de Provence et des Préalpes*, published in 1930, records results of recent examination of this group of rock-cut tombs, as well as summarizing, with references, the previous excavations. The most important new discoveries relate to the partly exposed trench cut in the rock above the grotte Bounias, described in the paper in *Archaeologia* (p. 156), and a similar trench above the Grotte de la Source, not previously visible. It would now seem that the suggestion quoted at p. 156 that this trench was cut in order to carry up-rights may have to be rejected, and that its purpose was ritual rather than structural in each case.

The following is a free translation of M. Benoit's remarks at p. 11 of the reprint of his article :

Above the coverstones of the tombs was a circular tumulus of earth now partly displaced by erosion and this was contained by a concentric structure of peculiar formation, the excavations made above the tombs of Source and Bounias having revealed that, cut in the limestone rock, which is now covered by a layer of earth from a quarter of a metre to a metre thick, there is a circular trench varying in depth from a tenth to a thirty-fifth of a metre, according to the nature of the rock, and in width from a thirtieth to a fortieth. It looks like a drain and is from 25 to 30 metres in diameter. Outside this trench, at a distance of about three and a half metres, there ran a wall consisting of an inner and an outer face of stones containing an infilling. The remains of this can be seen at Bounias. It is likely—future excavations will decide the question—that the Grotte des Fées occupied the centre of a similar enclosure.

As the result of recent visits to the site the present writer can add that at Source the trench does not form a complete circle,

but is absent for a few paces on the main axis opposite the approach to the cave. It is also to be noted that the far end of this cave does not reach the centre of the tumulus. The fact that the tumulus is 'stepped' was recorded in the paper in *Archaeologia*.

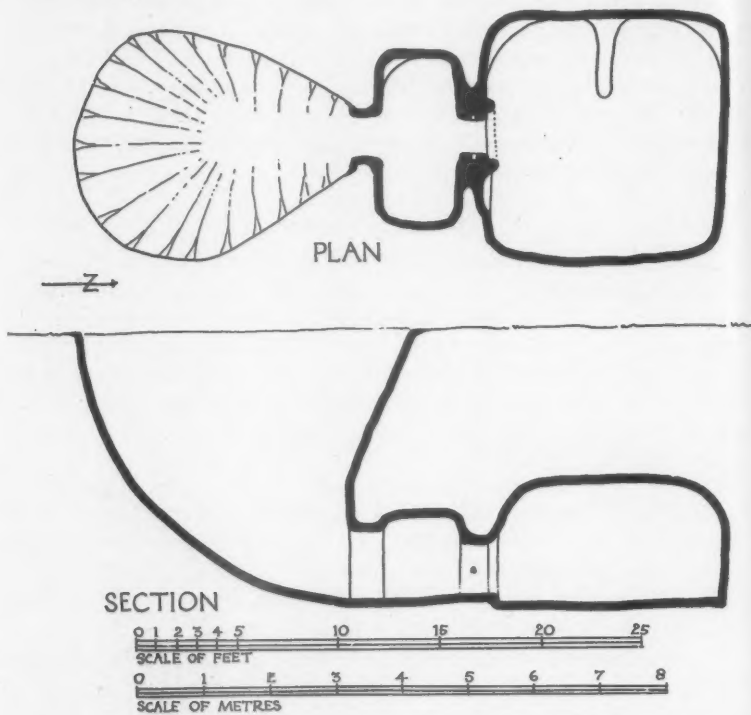


FIG. 9. Villevenard, grotte 1. After Roland

THE MARNE GROUP

A very brief reference was made to the Marne grottes in the previous paper. Thanks to the kindness of M. M. Roland of Villevenard, the excavator, I have since been able to visit some of these near that village, which are still accessible, and can confirm their striking general resemblance to the Mediterranean caves. Plans and sections of three are here reproduced, and show that each was approached by a ramp within a pit which was filled with chalk, the material in which the grottes are cut. Large single blocks of sarsen, or piles of smaller stones, closed

the entrances, which led to an antechamber. When discovered, there was nothing above ground to indicate the presence of the sepulchres, unless it was the greater hardness of the filling.

The siting of these grottes close to the edge of a marsh¹ is reminiscent of the Arles group, as is their possession of sculptures and paintings; while benches and shelves or brackets, and holes to take a bar to close the doorways (here, those leading from the antechamber to the main chamber), can always be paralleled in Mallorca; but no such 'architectural' treatment as that which distinguishes the inner face of the entry to the Courjeonnet chamber (no. 3), and that of nos. 1 and 2, which are flanked by pilasters, has been discovered in either of the Mediterranean groups.

Two of the grottes are described in the *Bulletin de la Société Archéologique Champenoise*, 1910, p. 120; the third in the same *Bulletin* for 1911, p. 114, and in the *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française*, 1911, p. 669.

Villevénard 1 (fig. 9). This has a shelf in the antechamber on the west side, and another in the chamber, as well as a low 'rib' projecting along the floor from the centre of one side across about a third of the width of the chamber; possibly this may be related to the divisions in the Mallorcan cave 14 (Son Caulellas). There are bar-holes at the entrance to the chamber and pilasters flank it inside, while above it is a lintel. Adjoining one of the pilasters (on the right as the chamber is entered) is a shelf 1 ft. 6 in. long and 6 in. wide, and on the other side is a low step.

In the antechamber, on the walls flanking the entrance to the chamber, are three designs drawn in charcoal (fig. 10); the two 'grids' are reminiscent of the figure carved on the wall of the chamber in the Grotte des Fées.

Inside the chamber were over fifteen skeletons of men, women, and children, and with them seven pendants (one of bone and six of shell), nineteen transverse arrowheads, five knives, a tranchet axe, etc.

Villevénard 2 (fig. 11). Just outside the antechamber is a large

¹ M. L. Coutil associates the grottes with the lake-dwellers around the marshes, whose huts have been excavated by M. Cloutien (letter to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, dated 4th June 1926).

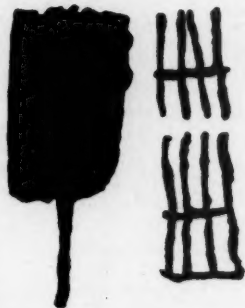


FIG. 10. Designs from
Villevénard, grotte 1
(about $\frac{1}{2}$)

block of stone, probably the door, and inside it, on the east side, a bench. As the chamber is at a lower level, a step has been worked within it. The inner doorway has two bar-holes.

The contents of the chamber had been disturbed, but contained a number of human bones, arrowheads, etc., comparable with those in the other grottes.

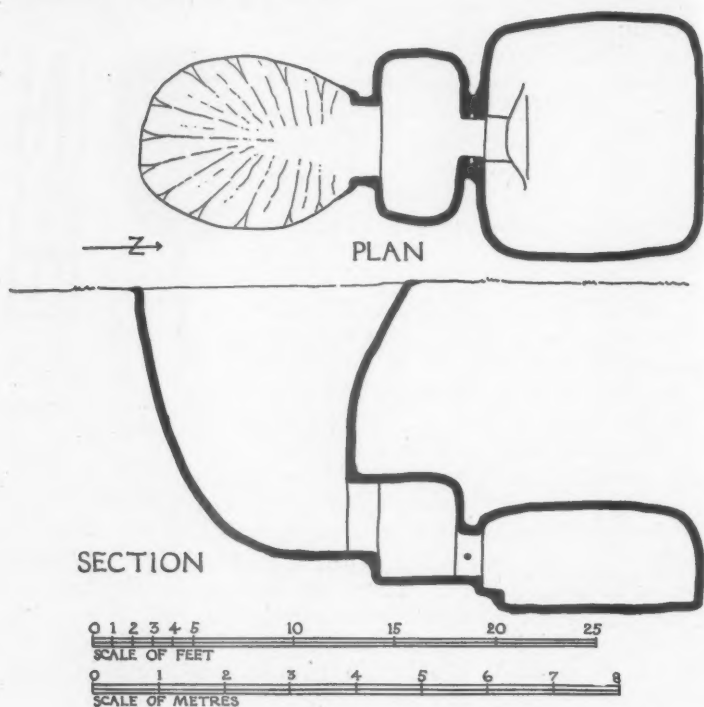


FIG. 11. Villevenard, grotte 2. After Roland

Villevenard 3. A third grotte has a shelf in its antechamber. The inner doorway is countersunk and provided with two bar-holes, while its inner face is flanked by pilasters and steps, but has no lintel.

The Grotte de Courjeonnet (fig. 12) contained twenty-six skeletons of all ages and either sex, accompanied by stone beads (one of callaïs), arrowheads (seventy-five transverse and one leaf-shaped), pendants of shell pierced by pairs of holes, perforated boars' teeth, flint knives (nine), two axes set in antler sockets, etc. Here on the end wall of the chamber is carved in relief

a hafted axe, beside a small bracket in the angle. The walls of the grotte show everywhere the marks of the stone axes with which they were dressed.

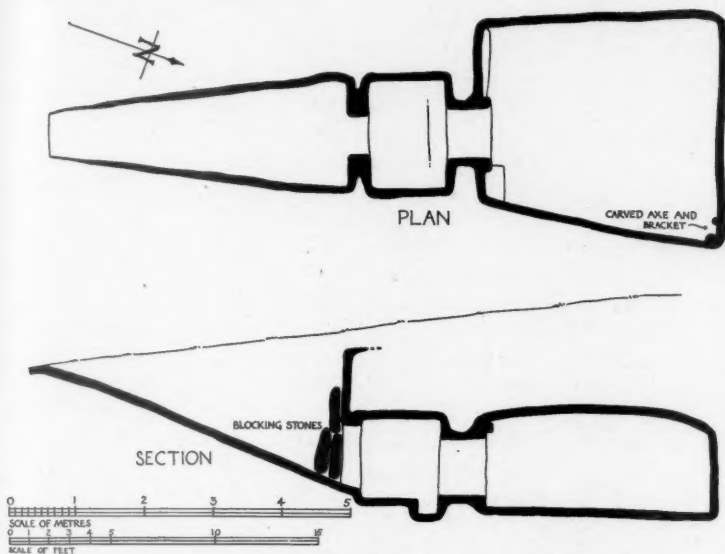


FIG. 12. Grotte de Courjeonnet. After Coutil

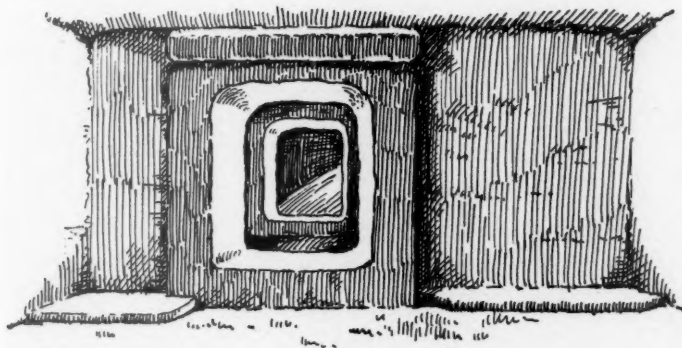


FIG. 13. Grotte de Courjeonnet. After Coutil

An important structural detail is the sinking in the floor in front of the entrance from the vestibule to the chamber, which is paralleled at cave no. 7 at San Vicente, Mallorca.

The 'architectural' detail of the inner side of the entrance to the chamber, with the accompanying benches or platforms, is noteworthy (fig. 13).

The excavators considered that the number of the skeletons and variety of the arrowheads and pendants pointed to the use of these Marne grottes for several generations, but the Baron de Baye's opinion, founded on a large number of neighbouring grottes he had excavated, was that they had only been exposed for a very short time to the atmosphere, and that there was no re-use or intention to reopen.¹ He also considered that the skeletons (not bodies) had all been placed in position at one time, and divided the caves into three classes, for burial, habitation, and storage, while noting that in some of the 'habitation' caves were one or two skeletons, and some of the burial caves showed signs of hasty construction and careless workmanship, while others were perfectly finished. In some cases he found remains of the timber used to close the entrances, and often there was an air-hole, sometimes in the back wall.

As to the dating of the group, Professor V. Gordon Childe allows me to quote his opinion that 'they are all "neolithic", the callaïs as much as anything else in Seine-Oise-Marne. I am quite sure they are contemporary with "Copper Age" in Almeria, Algarve, and Sardinia just as are Long Barrows and Horned Cairns. How far back or forward these Seine-Oise-Marne things reach I just don't know. *A priori* I hold them all for later (at least not earlier) than the Arles series, but earlier (at least not later) than the Scandinavian Steinkisten'.

MALTA

No attempt was made in the previous paper to survey the available evidence of the structural details of rock-cut tombs in the Mediterranean area as a whole, nor is it proposed to do so now, although such a survey is long overdue and would be of the greatest value to the student; but attention may be drawn to two features of the Maltese rock-cut tombs recently described by Sir T. Zammit in no. 3 of vol. 1 of the *Bulletin of the Museum* (at Valletta), on account of their occurrence in the Mallorcan tombs.

These Maltese tombs in their simplest form consist of a perpendicular shaft (without stairway), oblong in plan, at the bottom of which is a doorway closed by a stone leading to a single oblong chamber, usually about 5 ft. long by 4 ft. wide.

¹ *L'Archéologie Préhistorique*, 1888.

The resemblance to certain Mallorcan tombs lies in the existence in several cases of a trench about 4 ft. long by a foot in width and depth centrally placed in the chamber, while many of them have a niche cut in the wall at the far end; whenever the tomb was discovered unrifled these niches contained from one to four bilychnis lamps of Phoenician form. Sir T. Zammit is of opinion that these graves 'cannot be very early', but also states that 'the earliest Maltese rock-cut tombs are characterized by the presence of large heavy bilychnis lamps among the tomb furniture, which may have dated from the XI to the IX cent. B.C.'. It may well be, therefore, that the shelves in the Mallorcan and other tombs were also intended to carry lamps. No fresh light seems to be thrown on the purpose of the trenches, but in the Maltese tombs the skeletons were laid beside and not in them.

SARDINIA

Two details of the Sardinian rock-cut tombs, as described with plans and photographs by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, may be mentioned very briefly. One at Molafá¹ has the typical countersunk doorway, and also a central trench. There is no antechamber, but a forecourt is indicated by the slightly incurved façade cut in the rock, while above the door is a recess in imitation of the portal slabs which distinguish the built-up giants' tombs, with which Dr. Mackenzie equates the rock-cut monuments (of which Molafá is not an isolated example). It is possible that this typical Sardinian feature may be related to the shelf which is to be found above the entrance of some of the Mallorcan tombs, and at the Grotte des Fées.

¹ *Papers of the British School at Rome*, v, 123.

Saxon Discoveries at Fetcham

By ARTHUR R. COTTON, M.B.E., F.S.A.

FROM time to time during the past 150 years traces of Saxon burials have been discovered at Hawks Hill, Fetcham, Surrey, and in the year 1907 a Saxon cemetery was definitely located there. The hill stands at an elevation of 300 ft. above sea-level, and overlooks the valley of the Mole; and the conclusion arrived at in 1907 was that it was the burial-ground of a Saxon population, which probably had its settlement at the foot of the hill, in the valley of the Mole, during the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.

In a paper contributed to the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* (xx, 119) our Director stated that further discoveries in the neighbourhood might some day throw light on the place of origin of the settlers and the route by which they reached this smiling tract of down and woodland, but until recently no further discoveries have been made, and these do not carry us very far. In March 1929 Mr. Edward Mizen of Watersmeet, Fetcham, in digging foundations for a greenhouse, found a sword and three spear-heads, all of iron and of Saxon workmanship evidently of the fifth or sixth century A.D. All the weapons were much corroded, and the sword was broken. In March 1930 further digging in one of the adjoining greenhouses produced a sword-knife, a spear-head, and portions of an umbo, all of iron and of similar character to the others.

Mr. Edward Mizen, senior, mentioned the matter to me, and on visiting the site I found that the greenhouses were built on the banks of a large mill-pond which overflowed into the river Mole. The soil consists of river gravel and the finds had been discovered at a depth of about 3 ft. 6 in. Just before my visit, another sword, a socketed spear-head, a knife, portions of another umbo, and a bronze sword-pommel of the cocked-hat pattern had been found. A circular ornament was found near the umbo, and may have been attached to it (fig. 1). It has a star pattern of inlaid red enamel, the incisions being first coated with gold; the points are ornamented with small whorls in gold and two triangular spaces between points are inset with red enamel. The rim is also coated with gold.

Near the greenhouse was a heap of chalk which had been dug up when the excavations were made for the foundations of the greenhouse, and as there is no chalk in the soil within a

considerable distance of the site, it may have been brought there in connexion with the settlement. When further excavations are made, it may be possible to ascertain the reason of its presence there.

The most interesting and important finds were the remains of a small bronze bucket, which were found on the 24th of March 1930, buried in the river gravel at a depth of about 3 ft., and while portions of it are very much corroded, a few pieces are in a perfect state of preservation (fig. 2). From time to time Saxon buckets have been found in various parts of England, but this one is unusual, being provided with legs, two of which have been recovered. The legs are $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height and were fastened to the vessel by rivets, which passed through a bronze band surrounding it and then through the woodwork. The legs are shaped, with an incised pattern down the front, and are notched down each side of the front. The bucket was banded with bronze hoops about an inch in width.



FIG. 1. Ornament from Fetcham ($\frac{1}{2}$)

A small fragment of a band, bearing arcading in relief, with a dot in relief in the centre of each arcade, and with a row of dots in relief at the top and bottom of the arcading, shows signs of gilding, but most of the gilt has worn off. This pattern is illustrated and discussed in Boulanger's *Mobilier funéraire*, pl. 34, p. 103. Triangular plates embossed with various patterns, some of them having a human face surrounded by a border of dots, were evidently fastened underneath this band. The handle is a flat one, and has a large hoop at each end, on each of which was suspended a medallion, bearing a modelled female face. These medallions were fastened to the vessel by means of three rivets, and one of them is in a well-preserved state, while the other is much corroded and has the top loop almost eaten away. Two crescent-shaped pendants ornamented with a roulette pattern round the borders, and incised circles and half-circles in the spaces between, were apparently fastened to the sides of the bucket underneath the medallions, in the same manner as those on the Rochester (not Maidstone) bucket, in the British Museum *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 76. The staves of the bucket were about an inch wide and an eighth of an inch in thickness.

With the exception of a few worked flints, which were found at a depth of 4 ft. on the site, and the bones of a horse which were dug up at a depth of 12 ft. some few yards from the site at the side of the river, no further discoveries were made until

February last, when at a distance of 14 yards to the north-west of the former site an iron sword, almost complete, together

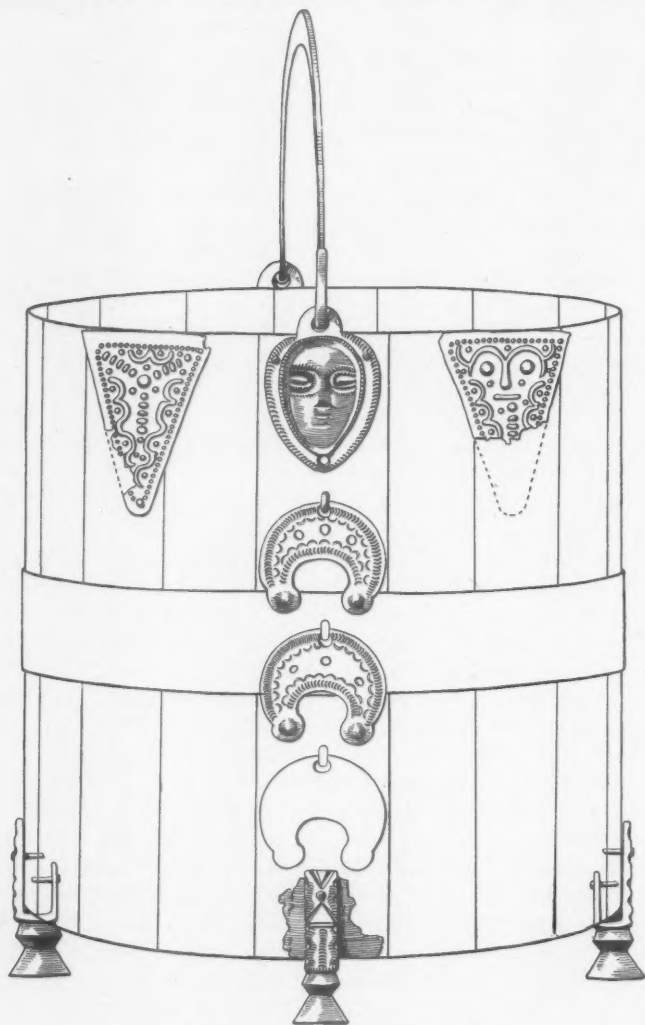


FIG. 2. Bronze bucket from Fetcham ($\frac{1}{2}$)

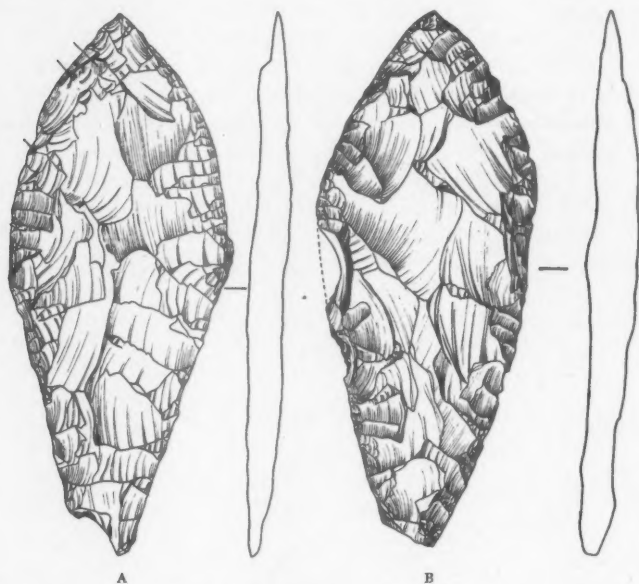
with the bronze chape, and three small pieces of the bronze edging of a scabbard were found at a depth of 3 ft. from the surface.

A large glass bead of a clear green colour ornamented with a wavy line of opaque white was also found, but this unfortunately was badly shattered in the digging before it was noticed. Luckily it was seen by the workman, who recovered the whole of it, and the Director is having it repaired.

It is hoped that it may be possible to make further excavations at a later date, for the site, situate as it is near the ancient ford across the Mole, was in all probability the site of the settlement of the Saxons who were buried on the hill-top. Very few Anglo-Saxon sites have been discovered in Surrey, but the recent discovery of a cemetery at Guildown, Guildford (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, xxxix, 1), shows that the county was inhabited in Saxon times; and it is of interest to note that the burial-place at Guildford is relatively in the same position in regard to the ford at Guildford as Hawks Hill is to the ford at Fetcham.

Notes

Two Flint Daggers from the Fens.—Mr. Grahame Clark reports that within the last few months the Fens have yielded two flint daggers of the

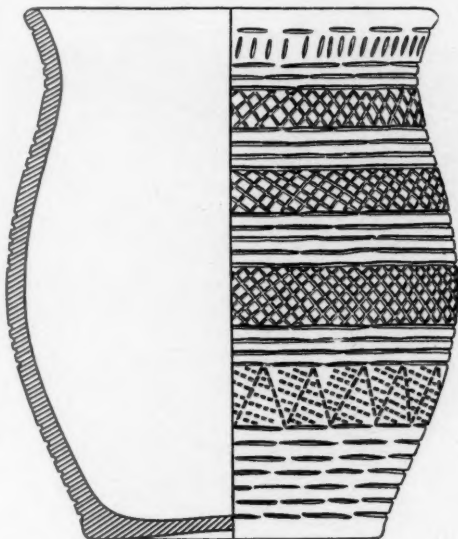


Two flint daggers from the Fens (3)

type usually associated with the 'A' class of Beaker pottery in this country. Of these fig. A was found near Bottisham Lock, while fig. B was picked up near Windy Hall, Isleham Fen, and recovered through the agency of Major Fowler of Ely. Both are of black flint in extremely fresh condition, though the Isleham Fen specimen has sustained a modern fracture half-way up one side. They further agree in that they both show a slight amount of grinding on the edges of their handles. The Bottisham dagger also shows small areas of grinding elsewhere which are indicated by oblique pointers. In one case the grinding was clearly designed to reduce an awkward lump which flaking had failed to remove. The Bottisham example is remarkable for the oblique notch at its butt-end. As the whole flint is so fresh it is impossible to decide for certain whether this was an original feature of the implement or not. Only the Isleham Fen dagger shows lateral notches on the handle. On the left-hand side as illustrated a large and intentional notch may be seen below the accidental fracture. On the right-hand side and somewhat lower

down two slight notches may be noticed. Both flints are now in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge.

Beaker from Flixton, E. R. Yorks.—Mr. G. C. Dunning contributes the following: The beaker here illustrated, now in the Scarborough Museum, was recently submitted by Mr. G. H. Wilson to the London Museum. It was found in May 1931 in digging foundations in a field behind 'Silverbay', Filey Road, Flixton. Flixton is five miles due south of



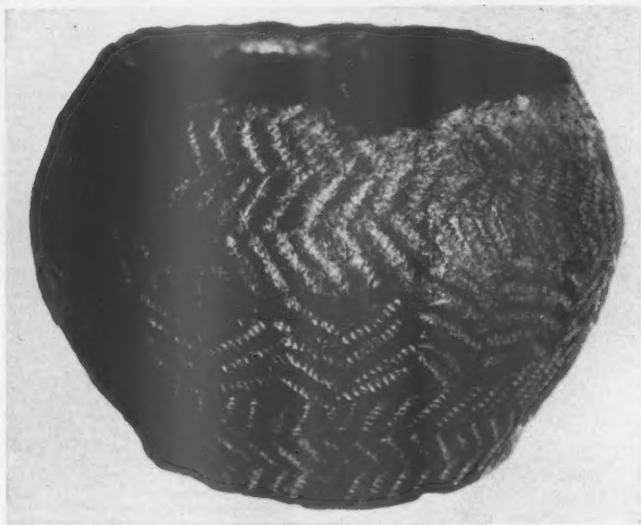
Beaker from Flixton, Yorks. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Scarborough, on the Wolds, and the site is on the northern margin of one of the most densely inhabited areas of the Beaker culture in this country (map in Elgee, *Early Man in North-East Yorkshire*, p. 60, fig. 17). The beaker lay near the skull of a skeleton with the head towards the north. The burial was found at a depth of 15 in. below the surface in sandy soil and gravel. Slight evidence of a barrow was noted over the interment, but the field was ploughed some years ago. Little can be said about the human remains. A fragmentary skull, complete lower jaw, and part of a humerus belong to a woman aged about fifty. The skull is too broken for measurement, but was apparently of the normal brachycephalic type. The molars in the lower jaw are worn flat, exposing large areas of dentine on the crowns.

The beaker belongs to Abercromby's type B (ovoid beaker with recurved rim); the greatest diameter is 5.3 in. and the height 6.2 in. The ware is black and baked hard, with fine white grit in the paste. The inside and outside surfaces are covered with a light brown slip of finer

clay. The beaker is decorated from rim to base with a zonal design of short vertical lines, cross-hatching, and chevron pattern, separated by bands of incised lines. Except for the chevrons, which are filled with short lines in notched technique, the design is deeply incised by a straight-edged tool.

A Prehistoric Pottery Vessel from the Fens.—Mr. C. F. Tebbutt sends the following note: Mr. Russell Smith of Earith, Hunts., noticed the pot

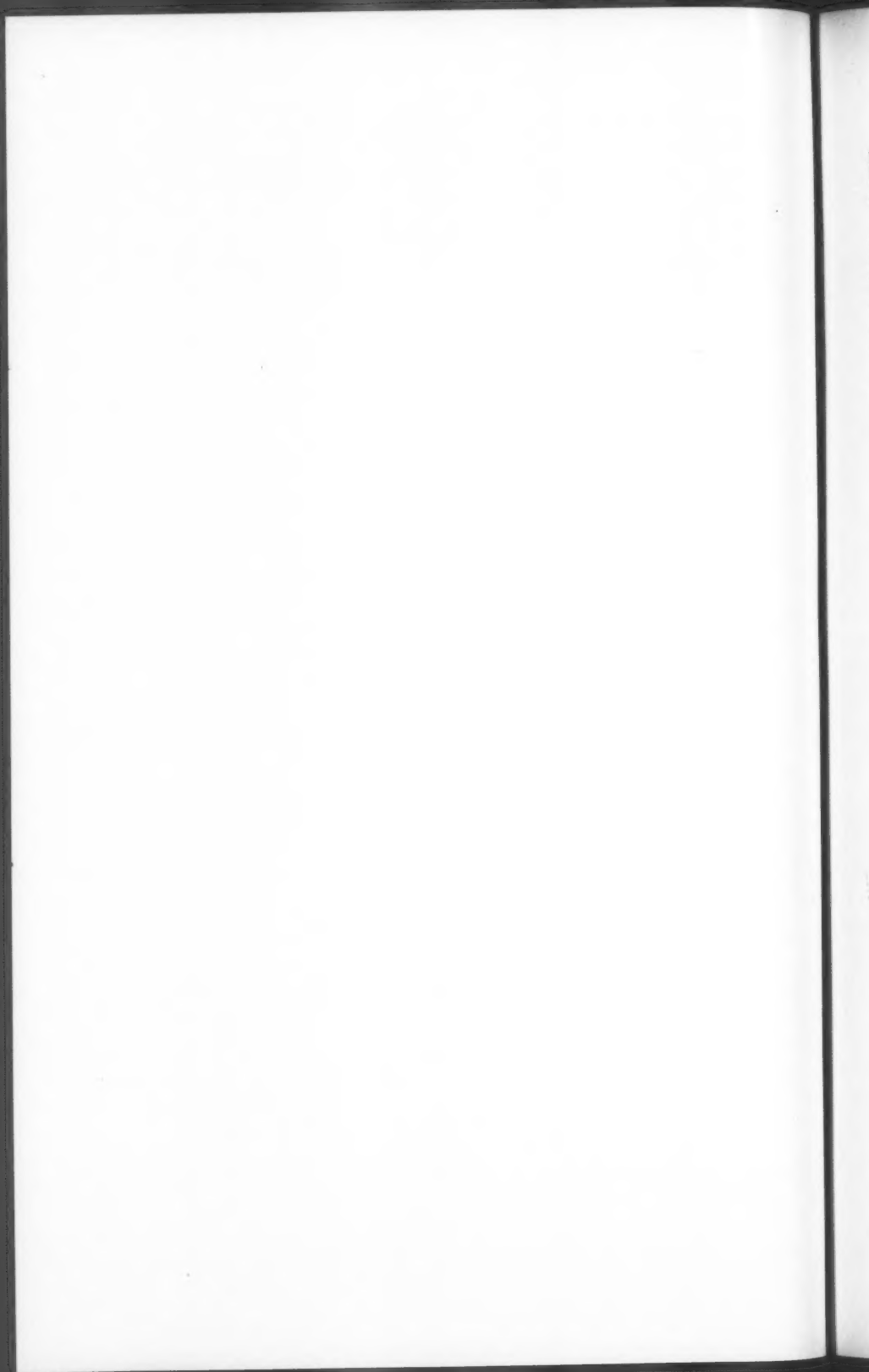


Prehistoric pottery vessel from the Fens ($\frac{1}{2}$)

here illustrated in an antique dealer's shop at Somersham, and bought it for me. The antique dealer remembered getting it at a sale at Chatteris, Cambs., and Mr. Grounds the auctioneer of March went to great trouble in putting me in touch with Mr. E. J. Richardson of Parkstone, Dorset, a survivor of the family at whose sale it had been sold. Mr. Richardson followed his father as owner and farmer of Fortrey Hall farm, Mepal, Isle of Ely, Cambs., and I am much indebted to him for the following information: 'The little pottery vessel was found at the stump of a tree on the above farm in 1857. They were deep ploughing at the time when the plough struck a black oak stump (bog oak); in digging out the stump they found this bowl.' The field is known as End of Plantation Field (see 6-inch Ordnance Map, 1927 edition, Cambridgeshire sheet XXV. NW). The field is immediately north-east of that in which is printed 'Hall Plantation', and north-west of the word 'Low' of 'Old Bedford Low Bank'. It is quite flat, low lying (well below 5 ft. O.D.), and exceptionally black and peaty. I was not able to measure the depth of the



Bronze hoard from Burnham ($\frac{1}{2}$)



peat at this spot, but as the roots of the bog-oaks are usually in the clay below the peat, I have not much doubt that the bowl was found lying at the junction of the two.

The bowl itself is of thick black ware, well fired, containing chalky white particles. It has a well developed foot ring, and is pierced (before firing) with two opposite pairs of holes for suspension, just below the rim. The rim is slightly bevelled inwards, the bevelled edge being decorated with faint dotted lines across it. The 'maggot' decoration round the sides is easily seen in the illustration, and it can be compared with two similar vessels described and illustrated in the *Antiq. Journ.* iv, 149.

I have shown the bowl to Mr. G. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A., and a photograph of it to Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A. Both expressed the view that it was certainly Neolithic (i.e. native) in quality, but that the hollow foot was put on in imitation of a Bronze Age beaker. It will be preserved in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.

Bronze Hoard from Burnham.—The discovery in 1926 of nineteen palstaves on the property of the Slough Trading Estate is reported by our Fellow Col. Pearce-Serocold, and they are to be offered to Aylesbury Museum. According to Mr. L. Payne Gill, the company's electrical engineer, the site is just north of the railway line and almost midway between Windsor Lane and Dover Road, at the south-west angle of building no. 2, bay 1, and a few yards west of a pink chimney-stack. They lay together without any protection at a depth of about 2 ft. and were intact when found, though broken later in some cases by the workmen. As there was no scrap-metal, it is fair to assume that this was the stock-in-trade of a travelling dealer, who buried it for safety. The largest group of eight has a prominent ridge from the middle almost to the cutting-edge (as pl. vii, *a, b*); two others (*c*) have ribs one inch long; one has a stirrup-shaped loop between the ridge and centre (*h*), and the rest have triangular depressions or grooved areas below the centre (as *d-g*), all from different moulds. The lengths range between 6 in. and 6½ in. and there are no traces of any loops for securing the head to the shaft. In this and other respects the hoard closely resembles that from a gravel-pit at Shappen, near Burley in the New Forest, described in the *Antiq. Journ.* vii, 192, pl. xxxiii; and a date about 1200 B.C. is applicable in both cases. It may be added that the list of hoards in Evans's *Bronze Implements*, p. 464, is brought up to date by Kendrick and Hawkes in *Archaeology in England and Wales, 1914-1931*, pp. 132, 134, 135.

A living site of La Tène age in North Lincolnshire.—Mr. Leslie Armstrong, F.S.A., contributes the following: There is a marked absence in Lincolnshire, north of Lincoln and east of the river Trent, of known sites of Early Iron Age date, therefore the location of a small occupation area, apparently of La Tène I Period, on the Lincolnshire Cliff, is of considerable interest, and I am indebted to Mrs. E. H. Rudkin, of Willough-ton, the finder, for the privilege of recording its discovery. The site is on the western escarpment of the Cliff, near the village of Willoughton,

and is marked by a low circular mound which, until recently, was presumed to be the remnants of a round barrow. The excavation of a similar mound near Blyborough, in 1931, proved that to be the site of an early medieval hut, however, and as pottery of the same type as that excavated at Blyborough has been collected on the Willoughton mound, together with a silver cross penny of Edward II and a series of small brass strap-ends, etc., of medieval pattern, it seems probable that this mound also marks the site of a medieval house. The site, however, clearly has a much more ancient history, as flint implements ranging in type from the latest Aurignacian to the end of the Bronze Age, have been collected around it; also a small series of unpatinated, crudely worked flints of Iron Age facies. During the working of the land this year Mrs. Rudkin has systematically collected over the area, and amongst the objects found are two beads of blue glass and numerous pieces of coarse black pottery. The beads have been submitted to Mr. H. Beck, F.S.A., and the pottery to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., of the British Museum, and they report as follows:

'Beads:

- 'The beads are of cobalt glass. The larger weighs 2.966 grammes, and has a specific gravity of 2.42. The smaller weighs 0.66 grammes, and has a specific gravity of 2.44.*
- 'There are two series of these beads, which are very similar, one La Tène period probably just before the Christian era, and the other Saxon. Both series are of cobalt glass and have approximately the same specific gravity, but there is a tendency for the earlier beads to be slightly lower in specific gravity, generally going from 2.32 to 2.45, the higher from 2.45 to 2.56.*
- 'The holes in your beads, and especially in the larger one, are unusually small. This also points to the probability that they are of the older period, as, although most of the old beads have large holes in proportion, quite a number have relatively small holes.*
- 'I know very little about medieval beads, but I should not expect these to be of that date.*
- 'I therefore think that your beads are probably of the La Tène period, and almost certainly not later than the Saxon period, say 600–800 A.D. although without further specimens for comparison it is impossible to speak with certainty as to their period.'*

'Pottery:

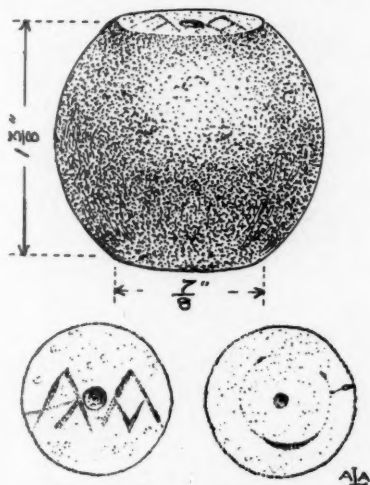
- 'The pottery submitted, marked 1, H, F, belongs to the Early Iron Age, I think to its earlier phase, though such coarse products were produced throughout the period.'*

It will be noted that these reports both indicate a date about La Tène I for the specimens submitted. This is supported by the flint implements from the site, which agree in facies and technique with implements excavated by the writer in Harborough Cave, Derbyshire, in association with pottery dated by other objects in La Tène I times. I have compared

the Harborough Cave and Willoughton pottery, and they are of similar type and probably of the same age.

In view of these facts it seems clear that the site in question was an occupation area in the Early Iron Age, and Mrs. Rudkin is to be congratulated upon an interesting discovery.

Roman Libra, with Greek inscription, from North Lincolnshire.—Mr. Leslie Armstrong, F.S.A., sends the following note: During the last



Roman libra from North Lincolnshire ($\frac{1}{2}$)

three years Mrs. E. H. Rudkin, of Willoughton, has located several unrecorded Roman villa sites in North Lincolnshire, and upon one of these, at Blyborough, recently found the inscribed bronze libra figured here, which, by her permission, I am privileged to describe.

The libra is of the normal cheese shape, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in extreme diameter, and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter top and bottom. It is perfectly symmetrical in form and has been turned after casting; the conical holes of the lathe spindle being conspicuous in the centre of each end. The object appears to have been cast with a central cavity, opening from the lower face, which was afterwards filled in with lead and the cavity skilfully plugged by means of a bronze disc, fitted with great accuracy previous to the turning process. The upper face is inscribed in Greek characters, stamped upon the metal $\Lambda \Lambda$, the initial letters denoting *Libra I*. The weight is just a fraction over the standard Roman *libra* of 5,050 grains (327.45 grammes), and weighs 5051.25 grains. It is obviously an importation from the eastern portion of the Empire, where Greek inscribed weights of the Imperial period naturally belong. Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., of the British Museum, states that they do not

often occur along with the more prevalent Latin-inscribed weights in the west, and compares the Blyborough specimen to one included in *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* xiii, iii, 2, 10030, 80 c, in the Paris Cabinet des Médailles, illustrated in Daremberg and Saglio, 4, i. 557, fig. 5470, q.v., which is also just over the standard 1 lb. in weight, namely 334·5 grammes.

Arretine ware from Leicester.—Dr. Felix Oswald, F.S.A., sends the following: The late Professor F. J. Haverfield in his account of Roman



Arretine fragment from Leicester ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Leicester and his survey of the known antiquities from that site (*Archaeol. Journal*, 1918, lxxv, pp. 1-46), remarked that 'a few of the Samian potsherds found at Leicester may be ascribed to the reigns of Claudius and Nero', but that the potsherds are 'not so decisive as those found at Silchester, where stamps occur which show that the spot was inhabited by people who cared to buy and use good pottery vessels as early as A.D. 10 or 15'. It is always hazardous to generalize on negative evidence, and Professor Haverfield himself would have welcomed the discovery in recent years of a fine piece of decorated Arretine ware here illustrated, which has been unearthed near the centre of Roman Leicester. It may be regarded as the work of the potter M. PERENNIVS and can hardly be any later than the year A.D. 10. It is part of a cylindrical cup with outcurving rim, and the figure is that of a bacchante clad in a chiton and panther skin; she is grasping a vine-leaf in the right hand and a bunch of grapes in the left hand, and she is wearing a pair of hunting-boots. The same figure, with only a slight difference in the arrangement of the vine leaves, occurs on a

crater of Arretine ware in the Loeb collection at Boston (G. H. Chase, *The Loeb Collection of Arretine Pottery*, pl. xxi, 131).

This fragment of Arretine ware from Leicester was found at a depth of 15 ft. in excavating for the foundations of no. 1 St. Nicholas Street for the premises of the Champion Motor and Cycle Co., and it is now in the collection of Mr. George F. Champion. The locality is near the rectangular intersection of the two principal medieval roads (High Cross Street from north to south and St. Nicholas Street from east to west) from the town gates, and it is probable that these mark the main Roman roads. Adjoining this site, at the north-east corner of St. Nicholas Street and abutting on High Cross Street, several Roman columns were found (now in the Leicester Museum), and it may perhaps be surmised that the Roman forum and basilica were situated at the intersection of these two main roads.

Some pieces of decorated Terra Sigillata from South Gaul of Domitian age, and from Central Gaul (Vichy) of Hadrian age, were also found during the building excavation at a higher level than the Arretine ware, viz. at a depth of 10 ft., but no further details of the discovery are obtainable.

Leicester is now the most northerly site in Britain on which Arretine ware has been discovered, and this specimen may not improbably indicate that Roman trade in the pre-Claudian period penetrated to British settlements much farther north than is usually suspected.

Neolithic and Iron Age Pottery from Danbury, Essex.—Mr. G. C. Dunning sends the following note: The pottery illustrated in figs. 1 and 2 was recently submitted to the London Museum by Mr. J. M. Bull, who has found it from time to time in digging gravel in a pit called Twitty Fee, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Runsell Green, near Danbury, Essex.¹ The site was recently visited by Mr. E. J. Rudsdale, of the Colchester and Essex Museum, who reports a large V-shaped trench about 12 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep below the top soil, running diagonally across the pit in a north-easterly direction, which has been cut away for about 50 or 60 ft. About 40 ft. east of the trench is a saucer-shaped depression, apparently a pit, 10 ft. wide and 2 ft. 6 in. deep in the gravel. The trench has yielded some fragments of coarse pottery, which include a rim and base of Belgic ware, the upper part of a pot with two corrugations above the shoulder like Swarling type 31, and several pieces of a large storage jar with sides 0.7 in. thick and folded-over rim similar in section to a rim found in an Iron Age hearth at Hatfield Peverel (*Colchester Museum Report*, 1929, p. 10, pl. II, 3).

The other La Tène III sherds illustrated (fig. 2, 4-6) no doubt came from the same trench, but the rest of the fragments attest previous occupation of the site in the late Neolithic and Hallstatt periods. Apart from the sherd of Peterborough ware, which has hitherto been recorded from only one other Essex site, Lion Point near Clacton,² the most notable fragments are the high-shouldered vessel and red-painted base (fig. 2, 2-3),

¹ 6 in O.S., Essex, sheet 53 NE. and SE.

² *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 150.

which betoken an invasion in the Hallstatt period, for which there is independent evidence on the Essex coast at Southchurch.¹

Fig. 1. A sherd of the upper part of a large vessel of the well-known Peterborough class of pottery which dates from the close of the Neolithic period in Britain. It has the bevelled rim, hollow neck, and well-marked shoulder so characteristic of the group, and probably had a roughly hemispherical base as shown in the drawing. As restored, the original diameter of the outside of the rim is 9.7 in. and the depth estimated at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. The ware is coarse and heavy, purplish brown on the outside and black on

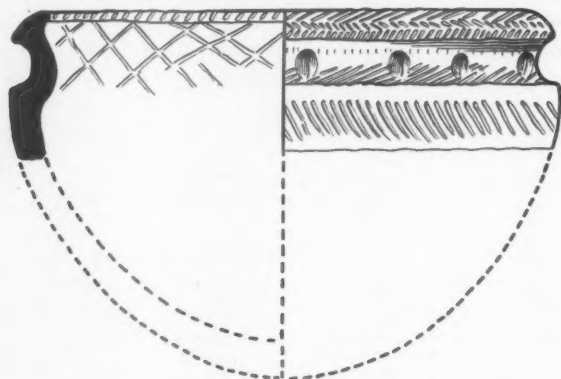


FIG. 1. Neolithic bowl from Danbury, Essex ($\frac{1}{2}$)

the inside, with particles of grit, which appear to be mainly worn quartz and flint, such as might be derived from coarse sand or fine gravel. The outer surface is smoothed.

The decoration is, as usual on this type of vessel, profuse and concentrated on rim and shoulder, and extends inside the lip. The bevel of the rim has a herring-bone pattern of rather coarsely scored grooves. Similar grooves are slashed diagonally on the top of the shoulder and into the lower part of the neck, and a row slanting in the opposite direction runs below the shoulder. In the hollow of the neck are deep finger-tip impressions, made before the diagonal strokes were incised, as the latter cut into the edges of the impressions. It is most probable that a row of these finger-marks ran round the pot, although the two examples preserved on the sherd suggest an irregular spacing. On a level with the top edges of these impressions is a line of small faint strokes, probably made by a finger-nail.

Inside the bowl the turned edge of the rim is decorated with diagonal incisions, while below is a rough and faintly scored pattern of intersecting lines.

The pattern on the exterior is quite normal and typical. The finger-tip impressions are a curious but by no means uncommon feature.² The

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xi, 410 ff.

² *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 119.

criss-cross design on the interior is, however, distinctly rare in the British Peterborough ware: it occurs at Peterborough itself,¹ at the West Kennet Long Barrow,² and on some abnormal sherds from Icklingham, Suffolk,

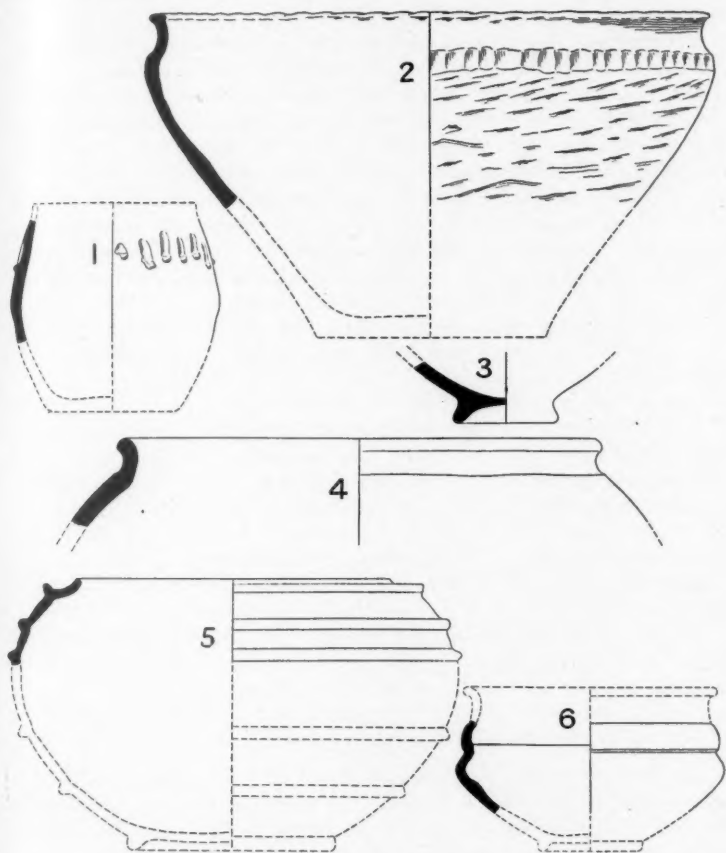


FIG. 2. Iron Age pottery from Danbury, Essex ($\frac{1}{4}$)

in the Sturge Collection in the British Museum.³ Outside these examples it appears to be unknown.

Fig. 2. 1. Fragment of small barrel-shaped pot, with row of vertical incisions above the bulge. Apparently the grooves were made by pressing

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* ii, 231, fig. 11.

² M. E. Cunington, *The Pottery from the Long Barrow at West Kennet, Wilts.*, pl. viii, nos. 73-5 (especially no. 75).

³ *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 125, fig. 17, nos. 3, 4.

a rounded tool (a stick or small bone) into the soft clay and drawing it downwards, thus squeezing out the clay into a small lump below the groove. Hard, light brown ware with quartz grit, uneven surface. The ware seems too hard for the late Bronze Age, and the pot is probably of the Hallstatt period.

2. Fragment of large open high-shouldered pot with flat rim and concave neck. The rim is rippled with thumb-marks, and there are faint finger-tip marks round the shoulder. Below the shoulder the surface is striated obliquely, as though the wet clay was wiped with a wisp of grass. Coarse, very hard grey ware with much flint and quartz grit. Rim diameter, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., height about $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Hallstatt period.

3. Hollow conical pedestal-base. Hand-made, very hard fine black ware with quartz grit. Buff slip well tooled on the inside and coated on the outside and below the base with purplish red paint. Similar bases of the late Hallstatt period are recorded from Eastbourne¹ and Park Brow, Sussex;² at the former site on red-painted vessels that had been fired on the spot, but clearly made by immigrants from the Continent.

4. Rim of large hand-made vessel with everted rim and slight neck. Soft black ware with sparse grit, brown slip with tooled surface. Rim diameter, 11.6 in. Probably late La Tène.

5. Upper part of large globular bowl with inbent rim for a lid, and three raised cordons on the body. Wheel-turned, fine hard grey ware with smooth dark grey slip and corky surface. Similar bowls, usually provided with covers or lids, and sometimes with a series of cordons on the body and a foot-ring, have been found in Essex at Braintree,³ Colchester,⁴ Creeksea,⁵ and Lexden.⁶ Another bowl of this type, but probably slightly earlier in date, was found by the Abbé Cochet in a small Belgic urnfield at Sainte-Beuve-en-Rivière, Seine Inférieure.⁷

6. Small bowl with broad low cordon above the shoulder, and probably with foot-ring, like Swarling type 25. Wheel-turned, fine grey ware with sparse grit, light reddish brown slip with tooled surface.

Thanks are due to Mr. Bull for permission to publish the pottery, and to Mr. Stuart Piggott for his drawing and description of the neolithic bowl.

The Belvoir Enamel.—A re-examination of this enamel, published in the October number of this *Journal* (xii, 452), suggests that what is there the left of the illustration should be at the top and that the object represented is not a pelican but one of the Evangelistic symbols.

Third International Congress of Christian Archaeology.—The Third International Congress of Christian Archaeology was held at Ravenna from 25th to 29th September 1932, under the Presidency of Mgr. G. P

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* ii, 354, figs. 2-4.

² *Ibid.* iv, 352, fig. 8.

³ *Colchester Museum Report*, 1905, p. 15.

⁴ *Ibid.* 1906, p. 4; *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xx, 213.

⁵ *Colchester Museum Report*, 1926, p. 10, pl. III.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1909, p. 11, pl. vi; 1923, p. 10.

⁷ Cochet, *La Seine Inférieure historique et archéologique*, pp. 332-3; *Arch. Journ.* lxxxvii, 214, fig. 16, no. 56.

Kirsch and Senator C. Ricci. It was attended by over 500 members from most European countries and from America. Visits to the principal monuments of the city occupied each morning, including one to San Vitale where it was possible to appreciate the discoveries made during the recent repairs, in the course of which many details of the original decoration were brought to light. The afternoon meetings were devoted to reports on recent work in various countries. In most cases these had to be restricted to a bare catalogue of the buildings and sites examined, but a few sessions were reserved for more detailed accounts of individual investigations. At the final session an invitation to hold the Fourth Congress at Arles was accepted, the arrangements being left in the hands of the Papal Institute of Christian Archaeology. The Congress was followed by an excursion lasting four days, in the course of which the principal monuments of Pola, Parenzo, Trieste, Aquileia, Grado, and Venice were visited.

Obituary Notice

Dr. Salomon Reinach.—Salomon Reinach was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in 1907. He was born at Saint-Germain in 1858, and after taking his degree at the University of Paris he became a student of the French School at Athens. On finishing his studies there, he for some time acted as secretary to the archaeological commission in Tunis and was then attached to the Saint-Germain Museum, of which he became Director in 1902. Six years earlier, in 1896, he had been elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, while in the year in which he became head of the museum he undertook the editorship of the *Revue Archéologique*. He died on November 4th last only a few days after his official retirement from the museum which he had served for so long.

His outlook was truly catholic, and there were few subjects in prehistoric, classical, or medieval archaeology which he had not studied and on which he had not written. His literary output was enormous. He compiled the official catalogue of the Saint-Germain Museum before he became its director; and besides innumerable articles in the *Revue Archéologique* and other archaeological and anthropological periodicals, he had published his well-known *Répertoires* of painting and sculpture, works on religion and myth, on Greek epigraphy, on archaeological field-work, and, with M. Bertrand, on the Celts in the Po and Danube valleys. In his earlier years he had travelled extensively in Greece and the Near East.

Two contributions from his pen were made to this *Journal*. In November 1924 his subject was the Evora gold gorget, a remarkable relic of the Spanish Bronze Age; and in January 1927 he gave his views on the discoveries at Glozel, one of the acute controversies in which he played a leading part. But this and other archaeological societies must above all recognize the value and abundance of his work as editor of the *Revue Archéologique*, which embodies his amazing erudition, sense of style, and knowledge of languages.

The Society of Antiquaries highly appreciates the honour of having, for no less than a quarter of a century, so distinguished an Honorary Fellow to represent the home of Prehistory.

Reviews

A History of the Church in Blackburnshire. By JOHN EYRE WINSTANLEY WALLIS, M.A. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 189. London: S.P.C.K., 1932. 7s. 6d.

The district covered in this volume has been fortunate in its historians. A fourth edition of Dr. Whitaker's *History of Whalley* was published in 1872; and there is a detailed account in the sixth and seventh volumes of *The Victoria County History of Lancashire*, edited by Dr. Farrer and Mr. Brownbill. Canon Wallis, whose independent researches and theories are full of interest, has written a useful book for the general reader, of a compact size and modest price, which will be welcomed by many to whom the larger and earlier works are not always accessible.

Much of the material is derived from the printed edition of the 'Whalley Coucher', of which the original manuscript is stated to have disappeared within the last eighty years; and Canon Wallis points out that the deeds 'have been exposed to at least three grave risks of error before they reach us' (p. 53). The 'Salley Register' is now in the British Museum, and it is hoped that a printed edition will be available in the course of the next few years. The 'Pontefract Chartulary' is in private hands, and is available in print. The fourteenth-century 'Status de Blagborneshire', a document drawn up by the monks of Whalley in support of their claim to Whalley church against Pontefract Priory, has the appearance of an historical statement, and its truth was accepted in the main by Whitaker. Canon Wallis puts it to a searching criticism with entertaining results.

Blackburnshire was a district which, with other areas, including Rochdale, became the honour of Clitheroe; and the Lascy family played an important rôle in the ecclesiastical history of the Blackburnshire churches. It may be noticed that there is complete evidence for the death of Henry de Lascy in 1177, rather than 1187, a date often given in print and followed in these pages (pp. 51, 70). The point is not unimportant, as his successor held the Lascy fees for sixteen and not six years, and this fact bears on the dating of charters in the closing years of the twelfth century.

The church of Blackburn was held in moieties, and the position of Henry the clerk of Blackburn, to whom Henry de Lascy granted the church in its integrity, is obscure. The moieties were certainly in existence in the second quarter of the thirteenth century, when both were granted by John de Lascy to Stanlaw, later Whalley, Abbey. The church was appropriated to that house, and a vicarage was ordained in 1259.

The early history of Whalley church is interesting from the succession of hereditary rectors, who were known as deans. Dr. Farrer regarded them as probably laymen (*V.C.H.* vi, 355); Canon Wallis, following the 'Status', regards them as rural deans (p. 74); and it is not easy to harmonize the two ideas. Indeed, the whole question surrounding them and their relationship to each other—whether there were two deans called Geoffrey or only

one—bristles with difficulties. But it is clear that in 1235 John de Lascy presented his clerk, Peter of Chester, to the rectory; Roger, the last of the deans, being ordained a priest and serving the church with a share of the revenues in the name of a vicarage. On the latter's death in 1249, rectory and vicarage were united. Whalley was one of Peter's many sources of revenue for a period of sixty years, and he was a noted pluralist.

Later chapters contain an interesting account of Whalley Abbey, of which there is a useful ground-plan among the illustrations. Six years ago the abbey was purchased by the Blackburn Diocesan Board of Finance. The last three chapters complete the ecclesiastical history of Blackburnshire to the present time, with accounts of parochial developments in Blackburn and Whalley, and of the recently-formed bishopric.

It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that references to original and other authorities are not given as footnotes to the text. And such a statement as on p. 73—that '... in 1295, when Stanlaw Abbey became the only rectory in the whole area covered by the parishes of Blackburn, Whalley, and Rochdale'—is susceptible of revision.

CHARLES CLAY.

Owen Glendower (Owen Glyn Dŵr). By J. E. LLOYD. 9 x 6. Pp. xiv + 161. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1931. 10s. 6d.

An expansion of the Ford Lectures of 1920, this eagerly awaited volume gives a detailed account of Glyn Dŵr's career, based on English and Welsh sources, and an estimate of the character of this most attractive of insurgent leaders. Dr. Lloyd's biography tells of the inherited strength of Owen's position, 'the placid course of his early life, the forces which drove him into revolt, his progress from border ravaging to sovereign rule, and the ineluctable fate which in a few years brought the movement to an end'.

Glyn Dŵr's unique position is brought out most clearly. As lord of Glyn Dyfrdwy and Cynllaith Owain he held of the king in chief, by Welsh barony, lands which his ancestors had once ruled as princes—the princes of northern Powys, Powys Fadog; and through his mother he was the senior co-heir to the chief line of princes of South Wales and Dinefwr.

His early training as a student of law at Westminster (where his education was perhaps more social than legal) and his experience under arms in the French, Irish, and Scottish wars of Richard II combined with his position in Wales to make him the most formidable Welshman of his generation, given sufficient provocation. This was provided by Henry IV's friend and Glyn Dŵr's neighbour, Reginald Grey of Ruthin.

An examination of the state of the Principality in 1400 lies outside the scope of this biography, and Dr. Lloyd is more intent on investigating the immediate circumstances of the sudden flaring-up than in studying the social and economic causes of unrest; the development of the rising is sufficient evidence that Wales was ripe for revolt and awaiting a leader. The flow and ebb of Owen's fortune, the royal efforts to deal with the revolt in person and by deputy, the gradual movement westward of Owen's centre of strength, the repercussion on Welsh affairs of events in England and Scotland, the French alliance, and Owen's march to Worcester,

retirement without giving battle, and gradual decline, are described in detail and not without appreciation of the dramatic qualities of Owen's leadership and tactics against a stronger power.

A chapter on 'Glyn Dŵr and the Church' throws fresh light on his relations with each of the Welsh bishops, complicated by alliance with the French king, protector of the Avignon popes: Glyn Dŵr's conditions for recognizing Benedict XIII included the recognition of the independence of the Welsh church and the establishment of universities in North and South Wales for the education of Welsh clergy.

Dr. Lloyd's English (record and chronicle) sources are mainly those of Wylie for his *Henry IV*. Some of the *Original Letters* (ed. Ellis) and *Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council* (ed. Nicolas) are subjected to considerable re-dating. A reference to 'the uncertain help of the ordinary records of the realm' (p. 68) will not fail to evoke sympathy from workers on medieval Welsh history. Welsh sources, poet and chronicler, have been fully utilized, and there is a valuable appendix thereon, which includes a transcript of a portion of a Welsh chronicle (*Peniarth*, 135) with a translation.

Not only as the standard biography of Glyn Dŵr will this book be read. The major Welsh families in Principality and March, to whose activities the rising gave direction and a common aim, are for the time under a searchlight, and Dr. Lloyd moves among them with a sureness and knowledge for which the student of Welsh history and genealogy will be grateful. The author, too, is a topographer with a flair for identification. He accepts every time the challenge of the unidentified Welsh place-name, which is tracked down to a surviving parish, hamlet, or field-name. This makes it more difficult for us to forgive the absence of maps in this, the most valuable and readable contribution of recent years to Welsh history.

D. L. E.

Roman Britain. By R. G. COLLINGWOOD. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. vi + 160. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1932. 6s.

It was in 1923 that Mr. Collingwood gave us the original of this little book, in the World's Manuals series of the Oxford University Press. Its 104 pages were fittingly hailed as a small masterpiece of attractive exposition, and for the last nine years it has been eagerly and widely read as the one and indispensable small-scale introduction to the subject. Now he has followed and superseded it, as was inevitable, by this new essay, in which the whole of the material, with all that has been freshly learnt in the interval, has been handled anew, with the unchanged purpose of giving, without specialist study of detail or labouring of controversy, the results of an attempt to estimate the nature and significance of Romano-British civilization. It is hardly necessary to add that his success is as consummate as ever.

The first chapter, treating afresh of the whole notion of 'Romanization', its character and degree, both introduces and explains the whole. The history of the conquest and occupation follows; the political situation in Britain on the death of Cunobelin might perhaps have been given the

first place among the motives of the policy of conquest, but the outline of military history which follows, especially the difficult story of events in the north, is admirably clear: the holding of the Antonine Wall down to 196 finds its due place and significance, and the wise estimate of the work of Severus (a notable advance on its original), well balances the just appreciation of Agricola and Domitian. The degree of Constantius's responsibility for the Saxon Shore system may very possibly require minimizing, and the significance of the hill-fort towns of North Wales should call for mention before the time of Stilicho, but the broad outlines of the 'decline and fall' stand firmly out, the more so for the refreshing judgement that the problem of the *Notitia Dignitatum* and of the exact date of the official evacuation is in itself of secondary importance.

The ensuing study of Town and Country Life gains much from its appreciation of the Highland and Lowland Zones of our prehistorians as distinguishing the military and civil districts, and from the clearer relief in which the Early Iron Age is now beginning to emerge; though the Fen country is by no means the blank in the map of Roman Britain that it has traditionally been made, the pre-Roman basis of the country life of the whole province is excellently stressed. Town life is no less well pictured, though the point of the relation of the towns to the villa system is surely not so much that they were always relatively small and few, as that the great days of the villa coincided with and counterbalanced urban decline. Acute words on the British villages, inevitably much more numerous than our maps can yet indicate, and on their basic agriculture, lead up to a summary which illuminates at once the character of Romano-British civilization and the problem of its dissolution.

In appreciation of art Mr. Collingwood is perhaps at his best: the sections on pottery, on metal-work, and above all on sculpture are written with a critical sensibility that is wholly delightful. The artistic merit of pre-Roman Celtic pottery was not indeed as widespread as his words imply, and the nature of the failure of craftsmanship after the middle second century is probably too sweepingly interpreted; yet when we feel discomfort at reading that Romano-Celtic art, 'unable to maintain itself or to redeem its early promise', then 'died away, never to revive', we have only to turn to another page to be reminded that at its root that art 'was still alive, and ready to put forth new leaves and flowers', and to ponder the truth that that later blooming traces its pedigree not only back to pre-Conquest Britain, but likewise also to conquering Rome.

Thus when language and literature have received their notice (it will be an evil day for Christianity when we forget Pelagius), and when Romano-British religion has been reviewed in all its intriguing variety and syncretism, we are prepared for a study of the End of Roman Britain, and of the problem of direct or indirect survival among its Roman no less than its British elements, which makes both a satisfying and a stimulating conclusion. We miss, indeed, the first edition's concluding quip of the Cirencester Matres as the 'vieilles filles anglaises' of stock continental caricature, but in the new last paragraph we gain an insight into much of the art, religion, and civilization of Anglo-Saxon England that its

historians will do well to pursue, as due to the recombining, in revival and enrichment, of the sundered fragments of the heritage that Britain had gathered under Roman rule.

The scope of the bibliography is exactly right; and a special word of praise is due to the illustrations: there are seven more than in the former edition, and no less than twenty-five are new, replacing their predecessors to the book's great advantage. For instance, the new photograph of the Aesica brooch (fig. 37), in spite of its quite small scale, is unquestionably the best that has ever been published. We shall hope indeed, when their time comes, for editions again revised; but while all will infallibly present as well, none could present much better a picture of Roman Britain as revealed by current knowledge which can be read with equal delight by the specialist and the general reader.

CHRISTOPHER HAWKES.

Christian Art in Ancient Ireland. Edited by ADOLF MAHR, D.Ph., M.R.I.A. Vol. i. 14 x 10½. Pp. xxvii with 80 plates. Dublin: Stationery Office, 1932. £1 1s.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to write an adequate review of an indivisible work of which only the first of the two volumes has appeared; it is nevertheless a fitting occasion to welcome the production of such a work and to congratulate both its author—the Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the National Museum—and the Government of the Irish Free State which has rendered possible its production. The extraordinary richness of Irish Celtic Christian art is well known, and in no department is this richness so marked as in that of metal-work with which this volume is chiefly concerned. The examples illustrated are drawn, not only from Ireland, but from numerous foreign museums, those of Scandinavia being particularly rich in examples of Irish metal-work, recovered from burials of the Viking Period. In these instances the well-established date of the burials provides a valuable *terminus ad quem* for the Irish loot contained within them.

In his valuable and lucid introduction Dr. Mahr has dealt with the genesis of Irish Christian Art in a way which will be unfamiliar to many of his readers and will perhaps not be altogether acceptable to those holding the extreme Irish point of view. Modern opinion, however, is veering more and more to the attitude here adopted that this renaissance of Celtic art is not due solely to Ireland, but that Celtic Britain and perhaps even Brittany had a part in the general revival. English antiquaries, who, least of all, can be accused of patriotic partiality, are beginning dimly to appreciate the phenomenon of a Celtic revival perhaps under the impulse of the Anglo-Saxon invasions, which seems to have preceded the same revival in purely Celtic lands.

Up to the present the dating of early Christian antiquities in Ireland has been generally based on the known dates of some of the great standing crosses. This scheme seems to have been generally abandoned by Dr. Mahr in favour of a much more workable and convincing scheme, which places these crosses among the latest of the great works of Irish art and restores

the earlier manuscripts roughly to the dates assigned to them by Dr. Zimmerman.

We must, however, await the publication of the second volume for the details of the chronological scheme proposed by Dr. Mahr, as the dates assigned to the individual objects are not indicated in the titles or list of illustrations.

The present volume contains 80 out of the total of 130 illustrations, the remainder being reserved for the second volume together with the explanatory text for the whole work. The collotype plates are produced by the Irish Ordnance Survey Department and are generally excellent, particularly in the case of the larger metal objects, though some of the occasional architectural subjects are lacking in definition.

The Cambridge Medieval History. Vol. vii. *Decline of Empire and Papacy*. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxxviii + 1073, with a portfolio of maps. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1932. 50s.

The seventh volume of *The Cambridge Medieval History* covers, roughly, the fourteenth century. The introduction, as is fitting, is the work of Dr. Previté-Orton. After the brilliance and movement of the thirteenth century, we seem to have reached a harder world, a time of tension and of ferment. Not that such tension and ferment were lacking in the earlier age, but we are accustomed to think of it as the bright spring-time of Gothic architecture, as the age of Franciscan youth, of Bonaventura and Aquinas, of Frederick II and St. Louis. In the fourteenth century our gaze is fixed on the Papacy at Avignon and the Great Schism, on the cruel wars of France and England, on social disorder, and on the Black Death. But actually the political, social, economic, and religious picture of Europe in this century is so complicated that it cannot be drawn in a few brief strokes. Dante and Boniface VIII stand at the threshold of the time, and before the turn of the century the shadow of the Renaissance is cast over Italy. But all the characteristic movements are, of course, linked to what has gone before. The Franciscan gospel bore what many will regard as its final fruit in the great mystical movement of the fourteenth century—a movement not associated with Franciscan names, but in England with John of Hoveden, with Richard Rolle, and with Juliana of Norwich (to name only a few); in Germany with the great Dominican mystics Eckehart, Tauler, and Suso.

Similarly with the so-called Renaissance—the humanism of Boccaccio and Petrarch, the search for manuscripts and the study of Greek, the appearance of Brunelleschi, of Ghiberti, of Donatello—these are not portents, but part of ‘a gradual transition from the medieval to the modern world’.¹ So in his chapter on medieval estates, Prof. McIlwain is describing a progress rooted in the past, and we perceive the drawback, if not the folly, of thinking in centuries as units.

The scheme of the seventh volume easily dissipates any such inclination; for so many threads have to be gathered up, so many omissions provided for, so many general chapters have to find a place that the result

¹ So Mr. Tilley puts it, p. 275.

would be confusion if the reader did not take refuge in the immediate enjoyment provided by each individual section. It is, of course, useless to look for more than a superficial or partial unity in a volume like this, and it is perhaps unavoidable that towards the end of this great undertaking short chapters should be inserted bearing the titles, Wales 1066 to 1485, Ireland to 1315, Scotland to 1328, Spain 1252 to 1410, Russia 1015 to 1462. Each is an admirable summary, but there is a sense of compression and haste, as if we were concerned with affairs of a lesser order of importance.

Yet the volume is packed with good things. Prof. Guillaume Mollat gives an interesting and favourable view of the policy of the Avignon popes. There is a chapter on Bohemia in the fourteenth century by Dr. Kamil Krofta, which is very valuable, and in other sections are told the histories of the Swiss Confederation, of the Hansa, and of the Teutonic Order. The narratives of French and English history are in competent hands. Mr. Bernard Manning has an excellent chapter on Wyclif, and Dr. Roth gives a most valuable account of the Jews in the middle ages. Dr. Eileen Power's chapter on peasant life and rural conditions is learned and sober, but full of sympathy for 'these inarticulate and despised masses who had two achievements to their credit which are worthy to be set beside the greatest works of art and literature and government produced by the Middle Ages. They fed and colonized Europe; and slowly, painfully, laboriously they raised themselves from serfdom to freedom, laying hands as they did so upon a good proportion of that land which they loved with such a passionate and tenacious devotion.'

In my notice of the sixth volume of the *Medieval History* I expressed a hope that some account of medieval mysticism might be given when the fourteenth century was reached. My hope was an anticipation of the editors' plan, for the new volume closes with a chapter by Miss Evelyn Underhill, in which she deals, with her usual charm and scholarly thoroughness, with the Christian mystical tradition from the beginnings to Catherine of Genoa in whom 'mystical religion completes its transition from the medieval to the modern world'.

F. J. E. RABY.

Calendar of Select Plea and Memoranda Rolls, A.D. 1381-1412, edited by A. H. THOMAS; printed by Order of the Corporation of the City of London. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xli + 369. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1932. 15s.

Our Fellow Mr. A. H. Thomas has not kept his readers waiting long for another instalment of his invaluable work on the records of the city of London. It is well that rapid progress should be made when such a remarkable *corpus* of municipal records is being brought to public light by an editor on whom entire reliance can be placed. It is enough to say that the archives at the Guildhall are worthy of London, whose citizens as early as Michaelmas Term, 1219, being charged with intrusion on the bishop of London's land at Stepney, could plead in the king's court that the king might indeed have issued a writ prohibiting such intrusion, but they were citizens of London and knew nought of things that happened in the

counties.¹ So vast was the difference between the metropolis and its near neighbour to the east!

The present volume differs in two respects from its predecessors. In the first place its contents are selective. The editor must know better than any of his critics whether this is justified. Generally selections are a mistake and have sooner or later to be replaced by a complete edition, as topographers, genealogists, and other specialists will never be convinced that the material that has been omitted was unlikely to be of use to them. Indeed the entries in the present work are of such uniform importance that a certain amount of curiosity as to the value of the omissions is inevitable. It may be that the Deputy Keeper of the City Records will find that recourse to, and wear and tear of, his archives is increased rather than diminished by the present publication.

In the second place the introduction is (with the exception of the opening paragraph) devoted entirely to one subject, the law merchant. For this Mr. Thomas's readers can be grateful without reservation. By careful induction of rules from instances and by the application of his own common sense to a body of law which was engendered by a like quality and by a judicious use of the recent labours of others, whose value he generously acknowledges, he has made a difficult subject reasonably clear, and has shown the likeness of the law merchant to international law in its scope, to chancery in its principles, and to modern commercial law in its rules of evidence and especially in its reliance on documents. From his paragraphs on arbitration, bills of exchange, and travellers' cheques it would appear that the gap between the middle ages and the present day is in some respects very narrow.

Perhaps the most important entries are those which relate to the quarrel between two Lord Mayors, Nicholas de Brembre and John de Northampton, who both came to an untimely end but in other respects differed as the day from the night. Brembre was in politics a Royalist Tory, in religion a High Churchman, and in municipal affairs a Tammany Hall oligarch. Northampton was a Lancastrian Whig, an Evangelical (or Lollard), and a supporter of the less powerful companies. They each had a strong following; and throughout the greater part of the period, the Ins were unmistakably in, and the Outs were out, each in their turn.

There are a number of important inventories. Richard Toky, for instance (pp. 209-13), had a well-appointed house; cushions, armour, bedding, cooking implements and other tools are present in abundance; and from his possession of a vernicle, an Agnus Dei, a holy-water stoup, and alabaster images of the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, he would appear to have been a good churchman.

On p. 158 and elsewhere will be found allegations of scandalous corruption in Ludgate prison and ill-treatment of the poor prisoners, which would have enabled Dickens to write a medieval novel; but the allegations were never properly proved, and the complainant, a tailor called John Walpole, is described later (p. 230) as a great disseminator of discord.

¹ *Curia Regis Roll*, 71, m. 21 d.

In another entry (p. 317) the discomfort of the times is evidenced by the fact that raising the pavement on the north side of Fleet Street caused the water flowing down the street to flood a wharf on the other side and make it useless.

The volume ends with a list of unusual words and two indexes. The former is full of interesting words, such as *gaudels*, *Inde Bakade*, *moke-stunne*, *text scriveyn*, *wardecorsez*, which are generally explained by foot-notes in the text.

The two indexes are full; and no inaccuracy has been detected in them. The capital letters, with which the headings are printed, are a little trying to the eye; and a certain lack of courage is indicated by retaining separate entries for Hill and Hull, Norhampton and Northampton, Petit and Petyt, Winter and Wynter.

These are, however, minute points of criticism in a work which is in every way worthy of the magnificent material with which it deals and to which it does full justice, even though there still lingers a regret that many of the entries in these rolls have been omitted. Perhaps the editor might consider a compromise in the form of a brief statement of the parties and subject matter in the case of minor entries for future volumes in this series.

C. T. FLOWER.

The Luttrell Psalter, with an introduction by E. G. MILLAR, D.Litt., F.S.A., etc. 17½ × 13. Pp. 61; and 2 coloured plates and 183 in monochrome. London: printed for the Trustees of the British Museum, 1932. £5 5s.

The purchase of the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours for the nation in 1929 marked perhaps the most important artistic acquisition by the national collections since the war. The particulars of that purchase are still fresh in the minds of every one, and the present sumptuous publication forms a worthy record not only of that important transaction, but also of one of the greatest monuments of English medieval art. The dedication of the book to the benefactor whose generosity rendered the purchase possible is a fitting departure from precedent in the matter of government publications.

Our Fellow Dr. Millar's introduction includes a history of the manuscript, an essay on the decoration, and a detailed description of the book, page by page. His remarks would seem to set forth everything that is to be known about the ownership of the Psalter from its ordering by Sir Geoffrey Luttrell about 1345-50 to its final acquisition by the Museum, and his analysis shows clearly the three main divisions of the work of which only one seems to have been completed according to the original design.

The Luttrell Psalter is the supreme example of the early fourteenth-century East Anglian school, but in spite of its obvious pre-eminence it only came under public notice at the end of the eighteenth century. Since then it has been drawn upon, for its inimitable scenes of English country life, in many popular works. This, however, is the first publication which reproduces its decorative features in their entirety. How rich this decoration is will only be realized by a detailed examination of

the 185 sumptuous plates included in the volume. The scenes of the windmill and the feast remind one of the engravings at the feet of the 'Flemish' brasses at King's Lynn of nearly the same age, but the most noticeable feature of the drawings is an underlying vein of what may be termed 'knock about' humour which is distinctively English. The work, as Dr. Millar has shown, is throughout that of secular craftsmen; the art of illumination having passed, in that age, out of the exclusive hands of the church. A very prominent feature of the decoration is the extraordinary number, variety, and importance of the monsters which here form a sort of fourteenth-century natural-history of nightmare, and are perhaps an early symptom of that morbid tendency which poisoned the declining age of medieval art and thought.

Sacred subjects are in the minority, but include spirited renderings of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Francis preaching to the birds, and an Annunciation. There is also a series of scenes (pls. 39-40) of the passion of an unidentified saint, incidents of the death and miracles of the Virgin, and various incidents of the life and passion of Christ.

The volume is very handsomely produced and in type, paper, and illustration reaches the high-water mark of English book-production.

Romano-British Kent. From the Victoria History of the County of Kent, volume iii. 12 x 8½. Pp. 1-176, with a map, 34 plates, and 31 figures in the text. London: St. Catherine Press, 1932.

The appearance of this volume is particularly welcome, for it furnishes gratifying proof that, despite the sea of troubles engendered by the war and its consequences, the Victoria County History continues its stately progress, if at a somewhat slackened speed. Nor is it only on general grounds that Dr. Page is entitled to thanks and congratulations. His editorial *flair* has not failed him in his selection of collaborators to pick up the broken threads that dropped more than a dozen years ago from the master-hand of Haverfield. For dealing with 'the military sites, the towns and other settled sites' no happier choice could have been made than that of Dr. Wheeler. And it was fortunate that Miss M. V. Taylor should have been available as a link between the old order and the new. It is safe to attribute to her competence as a liaison officer a large share of the credit for the extreme rarity of those 'inconsistencies and perhaps contradictions', for which indulgence is asked in an introductory footnote. She has also discharged the tedious but indispensable task of collating and summarizing the known facts regarding country houses and other isolated buildings. Industries and lines of communication have been entrusted to Mr. Ronald F. Jessup, who has been able to incorporate valuable information supplied by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford. Finally, Miss Taylor and Mr. Jessup are jointly responsible for the useful topographical index, which contains a brief account of a great variety of miscellaneous discoveries. Altogether, the team is a strong one, and the result of their work is eminently satisfactory.

Romano-British Kent is longer than any of the corresponding sections

of the Victoria History that have yet been published, *Roman London* alone excepted. This is exactly what might have been looked for. No other county was so intimately or so continuously in contact with Roman influence. Even before Julius Caesar's abortive landings its proximity to Gaul must have exposed it to peaceful penetration. When the business of conquest was taken seriously in hand a century later, it was on Kentish soil that the invaders found their first foothold. This earliest military occupation was brief, as the armies almost at once pushed on to the west and north. But the importance of Kent remained. Through it ran the main highway from Rome to London, a thoroughfare that never ceased to be thronged until Britain was finally severed from the Empire. Moreover, the country-side through which the travellers passed was for the most part, as it is to-day, a pleasant land. The effect of those conditions is mirrored in striking fashion in the excellent map which Dr. Page and his coadjutors have provided. On the coast and along the road that leads through Canterbury and Rochester to London the red marks, indicative of habitation in Romano-British times, are clustered thickly. The valley of the Medway, too, was similarly favoured. In the south, on the other hand, the Weald lies stark and bare. Without it, however, there was wealth enough to tempt the raiders from the sea. That, combined with the fact that a descent in force might readily develop into a threat to the capital, explains why Kent became, as it were, the core of the new system of defence which the attacks of the pirates compelled the Romans to adopt. It can claim no fewer than four of the nine forts which the *Notitia Dignitatum* includes in the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore, and it was thus in all probability the last corner of England to be held by Roman garrisons.

We have recently learned something new about the Litus Saxonicum generally, and we are in process of learning a very great deal about Richborough in particular. All that is to the point is admirably summed up in Dr. Wheeler's lucid review. Much that he has to say about Canterbury and Dover will likewise be fresh to many readers. By dint of much patient effort, devoted to the piecing together of scattered fragments of evidence, the plan of Roman Canterbury and, in a less degree, that of Roman Dover are beginning to take form and substance, and the account of the surviving Roman lighthouse at the latter port is full of interest. Dr. Wheeler's treatment of other sites is no less thorough, albeit the meagreness of the material at his disposal leaves him scant scope for constructive work, except perhaps at Rochester. If the contributions of Miss Taylor and Mr. Jessup have less to attract the general student of history, they are hardly less valuable for the specialist. Thus, we shall not be in a position to say very much about the buildings which are usually spoken of as 'villas', unless and until some one makes a comparative study of a large number of examples, and too often the record is inadequate and misleading, as well as hard to come by. When the time for making such a study arrives, monographs like this will be of immense assistance. In the circumstances I may perhaps be allowed to append a short footnote.

The plan of a cottage at Burham, reproduced on p. 107, shows a room

heated by a channelled hypocaust. In the description of this in the text (p. 109) reference is made to the view, which I have advanced elsewhere, that channelled hypocausts were used for heating by hot air rather than by radiation from the walls, and it is suggested that the Burham example hardly fits the theory. As I read the plan, however, it would not be easy to find a more perfect illustration of its soundness. There has been no 'jacket' of box-tiles such as radiation would have required, and such as was noted at Binchester, to quote but a single instance. Instead, at each of the four corners and at four (or five) other points there were rebates with a pair of tiles in each. Such a slender supply would have been wholly insufficient to produce a high temperature, if radiation had been relied upon. It seems to me virtually certain that the passages formed within the rebates served in the first instance as vents to carry off the smoke and fumes generated while the hypocaust was being fired, and afterwards as flues to convey the hot air up the walls to the point at which it was admitted into the room. Sometimes, as in the Sudatorium at Chesters, this was done at floor-level, and then box-tiles were unnecessary; but plainly it was not always so.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

Periodical Literature

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 62, January-June 1932, includes:—The 'eccentric flints' of Central America, Presidential address by T. A. Joyce; Ancient mines in Southern Macedonia, by O. Davies; Some terra-cottas from Sari Dheri, North-West Frontier Province, by Major D. H. Gordon.

Antiquity, September 1932, includes:—Two Greek fortresses in Sicily, by R. G. Collingwood; The Oxord excavations at Hira, 1931, by Dr. Talbot Rice; The paradox of Celtic art, by R. E. M. Wheeler; German fortified churches in Transylvania, by E. G. Sebastian; Ancient Agriculture, by G. W. B. Huntingford; The Roman ferry across the Wash, by C. W. Phillips; General Pitt-Rivers's section of Wansdyke; Roman road from London to Sussex, by I. D. Margary; An important link between ancient India and Elam, by E. Mackay.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 88, contains:—The Cistercian Order in Ireland, by A. Hamilton Thompson, A. W. Clapham, and H. G. Leask; The Continental affinities of British neolithic pottery, by V. Gordon Childe; The neolithic pottery of the British Isles, by S. Piggott; On the date of the Lady Chapel at Wells, by Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson; The abbey of St. Mary, Malling, Kent, by F. H. Fairweather; A barrow at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, by G. C. Dunning, R. E. M. Wheeler, and Doris Dingwall; English brass lecterns of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by C. C. Oman; Miscellaneous notes concerning English alabaster carvings, by W. L. Hildburgh; A Romano-British cemetery at Baldock, Herts., by W. P. Westell; Report of the Summer Meeting at Dublin in 1931.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 3rd ser., vol. 39, nos. 18-19, includes:—William Kent's designs for the Houses of Parliament, 1730-40, by F. Kimball.

Journal for the Society of Army Historical Research, July 1932, includes:—Forerunners of the Army Council; Antient military words, by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Leslie; The revolt in Kashmir, 1846, by R. R. Sethi; Note on the battle of Dettingen, by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Leslie; The loss and recapture of Newfoundland in 1762, by Major E. W. H. Fyers.

Proceedings of the British Academy, vol. 16, includes:—Early Italian engraving, by A. M. Hind; Wandering Englishmen in Italy, by Mrs. G. M. Trevelyan; Robert Grosseteste and the Nicomachean Ethics, by F. M. Powicke; Seleucid-Parthian studies, by W. W. Tarn; Bretons et Anglais aux v^e et vi^e siècles, by F. Lot; Sir Henry Spelman and the 'Concilia', by F. M. Powicke.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 7, no. 2, includes:—Suetonius, 'Lives of the Twelve Caesars'; Byland abbey charters; Antiquities from Ur; Bronzes from North-West Persia; A statue of Tirhaqah (Taharqa) and other Nubian antiquities; An Egyptian bronze of the XXVIth dynasty; The H. R. Hall memorial; A Persian silver relief; Treasure Trove

from Towednack; A gold coin of Rhoda; English coins; Pistrucci's model of the St. George for the sovereign; A Cypriote Bronze Age vase; Gandhara sculpture: the conception of Buddha.

The Burlington Magazine, August 1932, includes:—The Melk chasuble, an *Opus Anglicanum*, by Hanna Kronberger-Frentzen; A Flemish brass of 1398, by H. Eichler.

September 1932 includes:—Chinese porcelain from Fostat, by R. L. Hobson; Vicissitudes of ancient stained glass, by F. S. Eden; An English alabaster relief, by H. Kornfeld.

October 1932 includes:—The Westminster Apocalypse and its source, by J. G. Noppen.

The Connoisseur, August 1932, includes:—The Treasure of the Temple, by Selwyn Brinton; Sir John Smythe's armour in portraiture, by J. G. Mann; Some West Country bench ends, by F. Roe; Old Majolica of Bologna and Ferrara, by C. L. Aiken.

September 1932 includes:—Near Eastern pottery, by L. Ashton.

The Downside Review, October 1932, includes:—Essays in monastic history: the growth of Exemption, by Dom D. Knowles; Monastic observance in the tenth century, by Dom T. Symons; An English lament on the death of St. Anselm, by Dom A. Wilmart.

The Geographical Journal, vol. 80, no. 4, includes:—The formation of Dungeness Foreland, by W. V. Lewis; An Abbasid site on the Little Zab, by C. J. Edmonds.

The English Historical Review, October 1932, contains:—Buzones, ii, by G. Lapsley; Chronological notes on the life of Duns Scotus, by A. G. Little; John Duke of Bedford and the Norman 'brigands', by Miss B. J. H. Rowe; The truth about Oliver the spy, by A. F. Fremantle; Albert Mathiez, by Rev. J. M. Thompson; Textual errors in the Itinerary of Antoninus, ii, by G. H. Wheeler; Letters of William Wickwane, Chancellor of York, 1266-8, by C. R. Cheney; Henrietta Stuart, Duchess of Orleans, and the origins of the Treaty of Dover, by K. Feiling; Shrewsbury and the Peace of Utrecht, by Mrs. Somerville; The Stamp Act in Quebec, by W. B. Kerr.

History, July 1932, includes:—The study of Economic history, by Prof. G. N. Clark; The Emperor Francis Joseph, by Prof. R. W. Seton-Watson; Historical revision, lxii, The Frankfurt Parliament of 1848-9, by J. A. Hawgood.

Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, vol. 14, no. 3, includes:—The Huguenot Republic of Geneva: an historical phenomenon, by Prof. F. F. Roget; Huguenot history written in the portraits and pictures at the French Hospital, by Judge Dumas; Strasbourg Protestant refugees in England, 1547-53, by H. J. Cowell; The family of Le Trésor, by C. E. Lart; Calais, Cadzand, and Dover, by W. Minet; Sermons by Claude Scoffier, by T. P. Le Fanu; Huguenot London: City of Westminster, Soho (supplement), by W. H. Manchée; Huguenot Soldiers (supplement), by W. H. Manchée.

The Library, vol. 13, no. 2, contains:—Bibliography—an apologia, by W. W. Greg; King Richard II's books, by Edith Rickert; The personal

prayer-book of John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, by E. F. Bosanquet; Wayland's edition of *The Mirror for Magistrates*, by W. A. Jackson; Subscription publishers prior to Jacob Tonson, by Sarah L. C. Clapp; A publishing agreement of the late seventeenth century, by R. B. McKerrow; A bibliographical paradox, by W. W. Greg; Milton autographs established, by H. C. H. Candy; The booksellers and printers of Richmond, Surrey, by A. C. Piper.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 18, no. 4, includes:—The Greenwich portrait of Sir Francis Drake, by G. Callender; Trawling under sail on the North-East coast, by E. Dade; The London East India Company's first expedition, by H. B. Butcher; The seaman's bookshelf on the eve of the Restoration, by E. G. R. Taylor; 'Carpenter' master shipwrights, by C. Knight.

Journal of the Society of Master Glass-Painters, vol. 4, no. 4, contains:—Ancient stained glass of Alsace, by J. C. Bell; Apparent decay of ancient glass at Wells cathedral, by A. Scott; Renaissance glass, by W. Butterworth; Medieval stained glass in Cornwall and Brittany, by Canon G. H. Doble; A history of the York school of glass-painting: x, Cistercian influence on the design of glass at York, by J. A. Knowles.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th series, vol. 8, part 3, contains:—The Kymes and their Parliamentary barony, by G. W. Watson; Ballard's Roll of Arms; Some pedigrees and coats of arms from the Visitations of London; The family of Hull of Blaris, co. Down; Pedigree of Rowlett (Rowlatt) of St. Albans, Herts.; Pedigree of Jennings (Jenyns) of Surrey, and Sandridge, Herts.; Notes on the Rowlett and Jennings families; Monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard of St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series, vol. 12, part 1, contains:—On an alleged proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, dated March 4, 1562, regarding the coinage, by Sir Charles Oman; The coinage of the Sultans of Malwa, ii, by H. N. Wright; A Mithraic tessera from Verulam, by H. Mattingly; Valerian's 'Consecratio', by Sir Charles Oman; John Lee, LL.D., first President of the Royal Numismatic Society, by P. H. Webb; Notes on the Imperial coinage and notes showing variations from the obverse and reverse types adopted in 1911; A small find of Caesarean drachms; Finds of English coins.

Ancient Egypt, 1932, part 2, contains:—Mohenjo-Daro, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Ancient Gaza, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Blue and Green in Ancient Egypt, by G. D. Hornblower; Recent analyses, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, October 1932, contains:—Pots, ancient and modern, by Grace M. Crowfoot; The monastery of St. Euthymius, by Rev. D. T. Chitty; Tell en-Nasbeh, by J. P. Naish; A Dioscuri cult in Sebustiya, by M. Narkiss; Gog and the Danger from the North in Ezekiel, by J. L. Myres; Note on the map of the principal excavated sites of Palestine, by Sir Charles Close; The archaeology of Palestine and the Bible, by J. Garstang.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. 40, part 1, contains:—

Lincoln castle: the constables and the guard, by J. W. F. Hill; The East Lindsey Carltons, by Rev. R. C. Dudding; A dole cupboard at Sleaford church, by W. Bond; Mass-dials of South-East Holland, by C. S. Carter; Lambeth Institutions to Benefices in the old diocese of Lincoln, by A. Hamilton Thompson; St. Leonard's Hospital, York, by G. Benson; Seventeenth and eighteenth century domestic architecture of Stamford, by H. F. Traylen.

The Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 36, no. 2, contains:—An historic muniment chest at Reading, by E. W. Dormer; An Elizabethan Swainmote court roll of Finchampstead bailiwick, by Lieut.-Col. G. A. Kempthorne; Some pre-Roman remains from South Reading, by W. A. Seaby; Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes; Notes on the Braybrooke family of Brightwalton, by W. Bradbrook.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. 32, contains:—A fourteenth-century house in Linton, by W. M. Palmer; Notes on Thriplow Place, by H. C. Hughes; A Stone Age site on Swaffham Prior farm, by J. G. D. Clark; Notes upon a Cambridge collection of bell metal mortars, by E. S. Peck; The roof bosses in Ely cathedral, by C. J. P. Cave; Whittlesford rectory and the Ascham family, by B. F. C. Atkinson; Saxon grave slab, Balsham, Cambridgeshire, by Cyril Fox; Note on a supposed Roman road in the Fens, by G. Fowler; Further excavations at the Bran Ditch, by W. M. Palmer, C. S. Leaf, and T. C. Lethbridge; A May Day garland from St. Neots, by R. U. Sayce; Archaeological Notes, by T. C. Lethbridge and M. M. O'Reilly; Cambridgeshire Wills, by W. M. Palmer.

The Cambridge Historical Journal, vol. 4, no. 1, includes:—The growth of Papal jurisdiction and Leo the Great, by J. P. Whitney; Some aspects of the history of the chantries during the reign of Edward III, by Kathleen L. Wood-Legh; The relationship between the Treasury and the Excise and Customs Commissioners (1660–1714), by Doris M. Gill.

Journal of the Chester and North Wales Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 29, contains:—The Roman amphitheatre at Chester by R. Newstead and J. P. Droop; The south-east corner of the Roman fortress, Chester, by R. Newstead and J. P. Droop; Early man in the Cheshire Plain, by W. J. Varley; Schedule of the Roman remains of Chester, addenda.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 32, contains:—Hugh de Morvill, by T. H. B. Graham; The parish of Thursby, by T. H. B. Graham; Grinsdale, by T. H. B. Graham; Allerdale, by T. H. B. Graham; Great Orton, by T. H. B. Graham; Landed Gentry, by T. H. B. Graham; A reconsideration of the Lakeside site at Shenside Tarn, by Mary C. Fair; Scroggs Baptist chapel, by W. Butler; Hipping Hall, by Col. W. H. Chippindall; The recent find in Dacre churchyard, by F. Hudleston; A description of Hardrigg Hall, by F. Hudleston; A description of Scales Hall, by F. Hudleston; Johnby Hall, by Helen Wright Brown; Meaburn Hall, by R. M. Rigg; Milburn: archaeological notes, by W. Goodchild; The Roman station at Watercrook, by

Lt.-Col. O. H. North ; Materials for the history of Roman Brougham, by Eric Birley ; Report of the Cumberland excavation committee for 1931, by F. G. Simpson, I. A. Richmond, and J. McIntyre.

Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society, vol. 1, part 3, includes:—Report of the excavations at Hembury Fort, Devon, second season, 1931, by Dorothy M. Liddell ; Exeter excavations, 1931.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, vol. 53, includes:—The religious houses of Dorset, by E. T. Long ; Notes on a few coins found at Dorchester, by O. C. Vidler ; Calendar of Dorset Deeds, by V. L. Oliver ; Notes on the outer bounds of Cranborne Chase, by T. Dayrell-Reed ; On writing a parish history, by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew ; Notes on an Anglo-Saxon burial at Hardown, Morecombeblake, by W. Wingrave ; Early ecclesiastical effigies in Dorset, by G. Dru Drury ; The excavations at Jordon Hill, in September 1931, by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew.

The Essex Review, October 1932, includes:—The Saffron Walden museum, by H. Collar ; More Essex dovecotes, by D. Smith : Braintree and Bocking in the New World, by A. Hills ; Strype memorial slab in Leyton parish church, by Rev. R. Bren ; Stanford Rivers churchwardens' accounts, by Dr. H. Smith.

Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, 1931, contains:—The Plague in Halifax parish, by H. P. Kendall ; The heraldry of the Halifax Parish church, by R. Bretton ; The Halifax coalfields, iii, by W. B. Trigg ; The Rayners of Norland, by H. P. Kendall and W. B. Trigg ; Birchenlee Carr, by G. Dent : Library of Henry Savile of Blaithroyd, by T. W. Hanson ; Dialect on the map : some Calder Valley place-names, by W. B. Crump.

Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. 47, contains:—The value of records, by Col. J. Parker ; Three dug-out canoes found at Warrington, by G. A. Dunlop ; The Markland family deeds and papers, by A. W. Boyd ; Robert Thyer: family letters and some speeches written for public recitation, by E. Ogden ; Wigan's part in the Civil War, 1639–51, by A. J. Hawkes ; Grappenhall : further notes on the church and the Boydells, by A. Hodgkinson ; Some aspects of an antiquary's work, by Col. J. Parker ; The Yannes family of Lees, by C. E. Higson ; Mass dials on Cheshire churches, by M. A. Gibson ; Notes on the development of the British warship, by A. E. W. Marsh ; Abbot Paslew and the Pilgrimage of Grace, by W. Self Weeks ; Early days of bleaching, by H. Johnson.

Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, July 1932, includes:—Pre-Ordnance maps of Lincolnshire.

London Topographical Record, vol. 16, contains:—A plan of the site and buildings of St. Anthony's Hospital, Threadneedle Street, c. 1530, by Rose Graham ; The precinct of the Grey Friars with some account of the adjoining property, by Marjorie B. Honeybourne ; Bread Street : its ancient signs and houses, by K. Rogers.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 5, no. 6, includes:—The Vallum crossings, a criticism of the stone

transport theory of their purpose coupled with an alternative explanation, by W. W. Gibson; The restoration of Langley castle, Northumberland, by J. Gibson; Descriptive list of coins from the Clayton collection, by G. Askew.

Vol. 5, no. 7, includes:—Goatstones, by H. L. Honeyman; Corbridge manor house, by W. P. Hedley and J. Charlton; An early honorary member, Walter Scott, Esq., of Edinburgh, by J. Oxberry.

Transactions of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, 1931, contains:—Summary of the Verulamium excavations, 1931, by Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler; The old almshouses of Watford, by Helen Rudd; 'The Male Journey' of St. Albans, Thursday, May 22nd, 1455, by Hilda M. M. Lane; The painted wooden vault over the presbytery and the saint's chapel, St. Albans abbey church, by J. C. Rogers; Excavation of Roman material at Hamper Mills, near Watford, by N. Davey; Roman and pre-Roman discoveries at Newinn, Herts., by W. P. Westell.

Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club, vol. 66, includes:—George Washington's ancestors and their memorials in England, by T. Pape; Alrewas church; Recent investigations of the hill fort and camp at Maer, by B. B. Simms; The Court rolls of the manor of Tunstall; Excavations at Wall; Roman finds at Trent Vale; Rocester; Relics at Swythamley Park; Notes on prehistory.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. 73, contains:—The wooden roof bosses in the FitzAlan chapel, Arundel, and in Poling church, by C. J. P. Cave; Roman villa at Southwick, by S. E. Winbolt; A new Roman road to the coast, by I. D. Margary; Floor tiles and kilns near the site of St. Bartholomew's hospital, Rye, by L. A. Vidler; Coats of arms in Sussex churches, by F. Lambarde; A microlithic flaking site at West Heath, W. Harting, by J. G. D. Clark; Philpot's Camp, West Hoathly, by I. C. Hannah; Rackham Bank and Earthwork, by E. Curwen; St. Nicholas, Bramber, by E. F. Salmon; A bronze steelyard weight, by E. Curwen; Some noteworthy flints from Sussex, by E. Curwen; A neolithic flint from St. Leonard's Forest, by S. E. Winbolt; A chalk disc from Cissbury, by J. C. M. Given; A La Tène III type brooch from Old Portslade, by C. R. Ward.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 4, no. 3, includes:—Sussex lands held by religious houses situated outside the country, iii; The distribution of Wool merchants in Sussex, by R. A. Pelham; On three barrows in the parishes of Iford and Rodmell, by E. Curwen; Sussex drawings in the Bodleian, by L. F. Salzman; Sussex church plans, xix, St. Bartholomew, Rogate; The Sussex manors of Francis Carewe; The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Carved stones from Lewes Priory; Discovery at Uckfield church; Brass to Dr. W. Cox in Tillington church; The crest of Sir John Pelham.

Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 8, contains:—The church bells of Worcestershire, vii, by H. B. Walters; The history of Clifton-on-Teme, by Rev. R. G. Griffiths; Some additional notes concerning the Prattinton collections of Worcester-

shire history, by E. A. B. Barnard; The ferries of Worcestershire, by Mrs. Berkeley; the Worcestershire drawings of E. F. and T. F. Burney, by E. A. B. Barnard; Three manuscripts from Stanford Court; A catalogue of the Hagley Hall manuscripts.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 41, section C, nos. 1-3, contains:—An Irish settlement on the Amazon, by Aubrey Gwynn; William of Windsor in Ireland, 1369-76, by Maude V. Clarke; The place of St. Patrick's captivity, by J. L. S. Meissner.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 62, part 1, contains:—Francis Place in Dublin, by J. Maher; The panel representing the *Traditio Evangelii* on the Cross of Muiredach at Monasterboice, by R. A. S. Macalister; Silva Focuti, by R. A. S. Macalister; Extracts out of Heralds' Books in Trinity College, Dublin, relating to Ireland in the sixteenth century, by Prof. E. Curtis; The family of Marisco, by E. St. J. Brooks; Excavation of urn burials at Clonshannon, Imaal, co. Wicklow, by A. Mahr and L. Price; Discovery of a prehistoric oak vessel [in the Isle of Man], by W. Cubbon; Magennis of Iveagh, by H. S. Guinness; The deaneries of St. Patrick's, by Very Rev. H. J. Lawlor; A stone mould from co. Waterford, by P. Power; Unrecorded stone circles, co. Cork, by P. Power; The Irish in North Carolina; Ancient Christian burial at Wolfhill, Kilfeacle, co. Leix.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, 1932, includes:—Newport in Kemes, 1398-1402: Llangelor parish: ancient monuments, by F. Jones; Laugharne Independent congregation, 1752-74, by G. Eyre Evans; A Carmarthen broadside: Rowland Gwynne of Glanbrane, died 1675; St. Ishmael's: submerged forest; Rudd, bishop of St. Davids, 1594-1615, by G. Eyre Evans; Rebecca riots, unpublished letters; Will of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., 1525; Will of William Thomas, bishop of St. Davids, 1677-83, and of Worcester 1683-9; Penboyr Parish book; Llandeilo Fawr ferry crossing 1795; The episcopal chapel Abergwili Palace, by G. Eyre Evans; The Cwmgwili manuscripts.

Journal of the Manx Museum, September 1932, includes:—Unpublished documents in the Manx Museum; Report on pottery from Kirk Maughold; The Herristal tumulus, Kirk Malew.

Société Fersiaise—Bulletin Annuel, 1932, includes:—Diary of a visit to Jersey, September 1798; The Le Vesconte family and the Royal Navy, by G. W. Younger; Grant by Charles II to Laurens Hampton, 1649; The 'Venus', 46, by G. L. Clarke; Two Celtic glass beads; Pinnacle Rock: preliminary report of the excavations, by A. D. B. Godfray and C. Burdo; The dolmen de Faldouet, by N. V. L. Rybot.

The Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, vol. 2, no. 1, contains:—Egypto-Arabian, Phoenician, and other coins of the fourth century B.C. found in Palestine, by C. Lambert; Third-century portrait busts, by J. H. Iliffe; Pre-Hellenistic Greek pottery in Palestine, by J. H. Iliffe; Two inscriptions of Baybars, by L. A. Mayer; Street levels in the Tyropoeon valley, by R. W. Hamilton.

The Indian Antiquary, October 1932, includes:—Alexander's passage of the Jhelum, by Sir Aurel Stein.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 36, no. 3, contains:—Some boundary stones from the Piraeus, by Dorothy Kent Hill; A fresco picturing pygmies, by W. B. McDaniel; An aryballos by Nearchos, by Gisela M. A. Richter; Three reliefs, by F. P. Johnson; The relief in New York, by Gisela M. A. Richter; Inscriptions of legati in Syria, by G. A. Harrer; On the Lacedaemonians buried in the Kerameikos, by La Rue Van Hook; An Athenian dikast's ticket, by E. Vanderpool; An anthropoid clay coffin from Sahab in Transjordan, by W. F. Albright; The burning of the Opisthodomos, by W. B. Dinsmoor.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 71, no. 6, includes:—Excavations at the Temple of Deir El Bahri, 1921-31, by H. E. Winlock; Excavations in the late neolithic fortress of Homolka in Bohemia, by V. J. Fewkes.

Old Time New England, vol. 23, no. 1, contains:—The tribulations of founding a farm museum, by C. Johnson; The pottery business in Sterling, Mass., by E. H. Coolidge; Certain brick houses in Boston from 1700 to 1776, by T. T. Waterman; County life in Maine a century ago, by Margaret H. Jewell.

Vol. 23, no. 2, includes:—The century-old houses of Carlisle, Mass., by Mrs. Wilkins; Lamp oils and other illuminants, by L. L. Thwing; County life in Maine a century ago, ii, by Margaret H. Jewell; Invoice of fabrics shipped from Boston to Taunton, Mass., in 1688.

Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, August 1932, includes:—The bed canopy of the mother of Cheops.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquenaire, Bruxelles, 3 ser., vol. 4, no. 4, includes:—New Persian bronzes, by L. Speleers.

Vol. 4, no. 5, includes:—Figured ostraca, by M. Werbrouck; Tinted cloth from the tomb called 'de la brodeuse', by M. Calberg; New Persian bronzes, ii, by L. Speleers.

Acta Archaeologica, vol. 3, fasc. 1:—Frescoes recently discovered at Palmyra are described in French by Harald Ingholt, with four coloured plates and other illustrations. Still more richly illustrated is Sune Lindqvist's English article on finds of the Vendel period at Valsgärde, Old Uppsala, the sword and helmet being of outstanding merit. Two of the many boat-burials in the hill proved exceptionally rich, and both belonged to the first half of the eighth century. He doubts if the inscription referring to the Lombard King Agilulf (590-616) is of the same date as the embossed figures in the Nievole plate now at Florence (his fig. 15). Ernst Petersen illustrates and discusses in German many pottery types of late La Tène date found in East Germany and Poland; and Carl Nordenfalk has an English article on the age of the earliest Echternach manuscripts. He holds that the Maihingen gospel-book dates about 730; and in consequence the Book of Durrow, as well as the Crundale sword, must be attributed to the first half of the seventh century.

Vol. 3, fasc. 2:—A richly illustrated account in German by Dr. Arne of grave-finds in Östergötland contains much of interest, especially the fragment of an Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl with bird-shaped escutcheon

(fig. 22). This came from the first of three grave-mounds excavated at Aska Frälsegård, with a quantity of jewellery and a bronze bottle or jug with engraved shoulder, evidently a woman's burial dating about 975 but including objects ranging over 150 years. Friis Johansen writes in German on the history of Roman sacrificial utensils, and figures socketed axe-heads (figs. 1, 25) which throw some light on two with bulls' heads said to have been found in Kent (one in British Museum). Birger Nerman contributes an English article on the evidence for the first incorporation of Scotland in the Svea Kingdom, and favours the sixth century for this event. Anna Sidenius writes in French on ewers in human and animal forms of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, with illustrations of several; and A. W. Brøgger has a sympathetic note on Ebert's *Reallexikon*, to which that gifted archaeologist devoted the last ten years of his life.

Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord, new series, 1929-30. Abridged French translations of papers in *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1927-30, include Gudmund Hatt's description of a fire-place in an Early Iron Age house in the island of Mors, Jutland. The number of pyramidal clay weights found together leave no doubt that they were to stretch the warp threads on an upright loom. Several urns from the same site are figured, with a plan of the house. Other articles deal with miscellaneous votive bronzes of the late Bronze Age by Hans Kjær; Hans Brügge's statue of the Virgin by V. Thorlacius-Ussing; and wooden sculptures in Ringsted church by Mogens Clemmensen.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 91, no. 2, contains:—The origin and evolution of Gothic foliage from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, by Mlle Denise Jalabert; The glass of St. Bonnet, Bourges, by Abbé de Laugardière; The Virgin in the church of St. Martin, Angers, by G. H. Forsyth; The rape of Ganymede on a capital at Vézelay, by J. Adhémar.

Revue Archéologique, vol. 35, mai-juin 1932, includes:—The work of the 'Società Magna Grecia' on Classic and Byzantine sites, by Eugénie Strong; Twin headed objects, by Anna Roes; The date of Susa I and II, by Amelia Hertz; The Temple of Hera of Perachora and the children of Medea, by C. Picard; The topography of Virgil's Eclogues, by L. Herrmann; The collections of Christina of Sweden in Rome, by F. Boyer; A controversial passage in the letter of Claudius to the Alexandrians, by H. Janne; The originality of Byzantine art, by L. Bréhier.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, vol. 29, no. 4 (avril 1932). A new periodical entitled *Préhistoire* is about to appear, with M. Raymond Lantier of St. Germain museum as editor-in-chief. The first number will contain articles by MM. Henri Martin, Obermaier, and Forrer, and the annual subscription is 200 francs. M. Vayson de Pradenne comments on the legal proceedings in connexion with Glozel. A fine dagger 14.2 in. long, made from mammoth bone, is reported from Saint-Mard gravel-pit, Soissons. Another is described from Arques, near St. Omer. Dr. R. Forrer describes six Luristan bronzes, with illustrations, and Dr.

Cheyrier figures several multiple implements made from palaeolithic flakes. Louis Merle treats of megalithic remains in connexion with the divining pendulum; and a new station of La Madeleine date has been discovered near Geneva.

No. 5 (mai 1932). The restoration of the fallen menhir of Locmariaquer is discussed, and Dr. Baudouin reproduces X-ray prints of two discs from trephined skulls. Recent discoveries in the island of Hoëdic, Morbihan, are reported by Madame Saint-Just Péquart; and an illustration is given of the first hand-axe found by Boucher de Perthes (at Thuison, near Abbeville, in 1832). A short biography of the finder is given by M. Schleicher. The mammoth-bone dagger from Saint-Mard, referred to in the preceding number, is figured with a diagrammatic section of the deposit; and M. Desmaisons discusses the underground refuges of Le Quesnel in the Somme. There are further articles on barrows in the Jura; a barrow with multiple ditches in Corrèze; pitted flints in Rheims museum; the survival of Le Moustier technique in Africa, and a neolithic hammer of deer-antler.

No. 6 (juin 1932). It is suggested by Dr. Baudouin that moulds should be made from the fragments of the great menhir at Locmariaquer and a complete cast in cement erected on the spot, without disturbing the fallen stones. From the same mould a duplicate could be erected, for example, at St. Germain. M. Vayson de Pradenne figures four polished celts in various materials from the Isle of Ushant; and M. Lacaille describes two Solutré specimens found near Nemours, Seine-et-Marne. In connexion with alleged forgeries in mammoth ivory Count Bégouen discusses dendritic markings as a test of antiquity; and the Hyena cave, St. Bauzille-de-Montmel, Hérault, is described with a plan. Dr. Marchand reports on a coastal site in eastern Algeria; and there is a brief note on a cemetery at Clamanges, Marne, of Merovingian date.

Nos. 7-8 (juillet-août 1932). The cultivation of corn in the period of La Madeleine is claimed by Dr. Baudouin; and Gallo-Belgic pottery kilns of the first century at Courmelois, 9 miles from Reims, are recorded with an illustration. The main articles are by A. P. Dutertre on prehistoric sites in the dunes at Wimereux; by A. Chevillon on flint cultures at Montbouy (Loiret); and by L. Nougier on the distribution of the Girolles industry from Loiret. The Montbouy flints are well illustrated, and the author finds that the plateau between the rivers Loing and Aveyron was occupied in St. Acheul-Le Moustier times as well as during the period of Le Campigny. The sites preferred were sunny slopes near a water-supply, and a certain division of labour is indicated by the association of certain forms with separate localities.

Revue Anthropologique, 42, nos. 1-3 (janvier-mars 1932). Numerous flint implements and flakes found in association with hearths in the camp of Catenoy, Oise, are classified by Madame Barnett, and the list throws some light on the types of Le Campigny. Emphasis is laid on the neolithic preference for utility in industry, as opposed to form or style, but no relevant illustrations are given, and the inferior and undescribed photographs inserted in the article have evidently gone astray.

Further it may be noted that the title has *fours campigniens*, and the text *stations Campignyennes*. A ruling on the spelling of the adjective would be welcome. The director of the *Revue*, Dr. Georges Hervé, has resigned after thirty-six years of service.

Nos. 4-6 (avril-juin 1932). A tribute is paid to the retiring director of this review, Dr. Georges Hervé, by his successor, M. P. Saintyves. The connexion between European and African cultures in late palaeolithic times is discussed with illustrations by M. Peyrony, and the Scythian and Cimmerian problem by M. Baschmakoff, who calls in question the evidence based on Herodotus, and holds that Iranian influence dates in South Russia from about 1500 B.C. The literature concerning the alleged forgery known as the second Venus of Vistonitz is summarized by Count Bégouen.

Nos. 7-9 (juillet-septembre 1932). Prehistoric geography is treated by P. Deffontaines, who traces the climate through the Stone Age, and makes the Gulf Stream partly responsible for the transition from palaeolithic conditions: changes in industry were brought about by altered conditions of life, not by gradual evolution. Dr. Renaud lays stress on the resemblances between flint types of eastern Colorado and selected specimens of different dates from Europe. In the mass, implements from eastern Colorado present a Le Moustier facies, while those from the western plains are more akin to Aurignac and La Madeleine; but the graver is wanting in both areas. The illustrations are rather confusing in the absence of underlines.

L'Anthropologie, tome 42, nos. 3-4 (juin 1932). The rock-shelter named after Lartet and that of the Fish at Gorge d'Enfer are described by M. Peyrony, and an illustration given of that famous bas-relief, a late Aurignac date being preferred. The study of 'fossil' pollen is now engaging much attention, and Georges Dubois sums up an interesting paper in a table (p. 288), giving the succession of forest trees in Europe. MM. l'Abbé Breuil and Koslowski continue their study of palaeolithic stratigraphy in Northern France, Belgium, and England, and in this number deal with the low terrace of the Somme, which is divided into two, at 33 ft. and 16½ ft. above the sunk channel. The Coombe-rock of Northfleet is noticed on p. 304, but what is the 'external' edge of a terrace (pp. 298, 302)? The 'land' and 'river' edges would be less ambiguous, as a terrace can be viewed from the river as well as from the bank. Prof. Boswell's name is wrongly spelt in two places. Interesting conclusions are given on pp. 311-14, but this is not the final chapter. Prof. Vaufreys submits a report on the protection of prehistoric monuments in France, and there is the usual allowance of reviews (pp. 349-83). After a number of works on the geological aspect of the Ice Age comes a notice of A. Briquet's *Le Quaternaire de l'Alsace*, including comparisons with the Somme valley. No encouragement is given to the movement in Germany to rename the palaeolithic periods (p. 357-8). Prof. Vaufreys shortly reviews J. Skutil's *L'époque quaternaire dans les Balkans*, and expresses the view that the term Ascalonian should be dropped. Mr. Armstrong's work on Rhodesia is noticed at length, also

V. Lebzetter's *Die Vorgeschichte von Süd und Süd-west Afrika*; and the Bronze Age publications under review include E. Evans's *The Late Bronze Age in Western Europe*. There is a note on the antiquity of the Capsian industry (p. 429), and Oldoway man is discussed with some reserve (p. 430).

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, part 287, includes:—Some liturgical manuscripts in the municipal library at St. Omer, by Abbé Leroquais.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, tome 39, includes:—The Vicomtes de Vire in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by V. Hunger; Feuguerolles sur Orne (Calvados) from its beginnings to the Revolution, by Commandant Navel; New researches on *fana*, by M. Besnier; Sculptured Last Judgements in Normandy, by A. Rostand; Louis Richard François Dupont, Norman painter, 1734–65, by Dr. G. Mahé; Norman *émigrés* at Coblenz, by P. Le Verdier; The fortresses of La Ramée and La Vignais during the Hundred Years War, by Abbé Alix; Fire back with the arms of the abbey of Notre Dame du Val, by J. Le Foyer; The tapestries in the presbytery of La Graverie, by R. Picard; The beginnings of the priory of Royal Pré, Angoville, by Abbé Simon; Gallic coins found at Vieux, by Dr. Gosselin; The old road from Le Mans to Rouen in the neighbourhood of Orbec, by H. Pellerin and A. Ruault; A hoard of Roman coins from St. Germain la Campagne, by H. Pellerin; The discovery of the tomb of Bishop Cauchon in the cathedral of St. Pierre, Lisieux, by H. Pellerin; The fortification of Sainte Trinité and of Saint Étienne, Caen, during the Hundred Years War, by Commandant Navel; J. B. Daubin, painter in the time of Louis XIV, by Abbé Simon; The discovery of another polishing block at Bons-Tassily, by Dr. Doranlo; The family of Le Gardeur, by E. Gautier; The motte of Cléville, by H. Pellerin; A hoard of Roman coins at Littry, by Dr. Gosselin.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1931, part 4, includes:—Religious art and criticism, by P. Ansart; The Mazis coffer, by G. Beaurain.

Hespéris, tome 14, fasc. 1, includes:—Arab Jewish texts from Fez, by L. Brunot and E. Malka; Arab inscriptions in separate characters from Mauritania, by M. Cohen.

Tome 15, fasc. 2, includes:—The so-called bishopric of the Kal'a, by P. de Cenival; Decorative motives in Moroccan embroideries, by Jeanne Jouin; A contribution to the prehistory of South Morocco: the Terrasson collection, by A. Ruhlmann; A musulman fortress on the Wady Yquem, by R. Thouvenot.

Germania, vol. 16, part 3, contains:—The Campignian question, by G. Schwantes; The mesolithic period at Stuttgart, by P. Maier; Spiral-ceramic settlement at Herkheim, by E. Frickhinger; The Bronze hoard from Weinheim-Nächstenbach, by P. H. Stemmermann; The ornament on the Trichtingen silver ring, by J. Keller; Fifth interim report on Kastell Hüfingen, by P. Revellio; Statuettes of Diana and Victory from Wannweil, by P. Goessler; Monument to the Gods of the Week

at Cannstatt, by P. Goessler; Two bronze statuettes from Gross-Ringe, by C. Krumbein; Death mask of a German in the British Museum, by P. Jacobsthal; Garda, by P. Reinecke.

Mannus: Zeitschrift für Vorgeschichte, 24 Band, Heft 1-3. This issue is dedicated to the memory of Gustav Kossinna the founder and first editor of *Mannus*, and is well up to the high standard he attained. The illustrations are clear and numerous, the paper good, and the edges cut; but when will black-letter yield to Roman type, and give all concerned a chance of reading this valuable review in comfort? The opening article, by T. J. Arne, illustrates some oriental animal-heads found in Sweden; and there are two articles on ancient boats. Veneto-Illyrian figurines from Tirol are discussed, and bronze spear-heads of Lüneburg type illustrated with associated objects. Three Bronze Age burials in the Altmark are described, and late Bronze Age hoards in Saxony illustrated and mapped. Dr. Martin Jahn writes on the migrations of the Cimbri, Teutones, and Vandals; and Ernst Petersen on the earliest movements of the West Germans. The excavations of 1929-32 at Noreia are summarized by Dr. Walter Schmid; and M. Lienau describes the oven, quern, and loom found in a house of the early Empire at Clietow, Lebus. A new Runic inscription is published from Germany, and the Lombards discussed as worshippers of Wodan. There is a note on the ritual re-working or re-boring of broken stone implements, and Dr. Petzsch writes on the single-grave culture of Jutland. The question of defining and regularizing technical terms in pre-history is discussed (pp. 283-90); and the figures on the Strobjenen ring examined, Ebert's dating being accepted (eighth-tenth century). Flint finds on the lower and middle terrace near Cologne are illustrated; and graves near Brandenburg have yielded much pottery of the earliest Iron Age. Dr. Amberger deals with the origin and spread of the mixed Rhenish culture of the Iron Age; and there are several other papers of interest in this volume of 464 pages.

Praehistorische Zeitschrift, Band 22, 1931. Max Hilzheimer has an article on horse-harness in ancient Sumerian times, with special reference to the mosaics found by Dr. Woolley; and L. von Márton discusses halberd-blades from Hungary, with many cognate illustrations. The Early Iron Age of Pomerania can be partially dated by grave-finds with pottery near Grimmen, west of Greifswald; and Prof. Rostovtzeff discusses the relations between South Russian and Chinese bronze buckle-plates with open-work animal designs. Two Stone Age papers go into considerable detail—Karl Sumpert on the rock shelter called Rennerfels (in the Wiesent valley south of La Bayreuth) of La Madeleine date, and Walther Adrian on Tardenois finds near Uchte in Hanover. Discoveries near Villa Cisneros, Rio de Oro (on the African coast south of the Canaries) include many tanged or elongated arrow-heads as well as microliths, with the exception of geometric forms, and there are no examples of the axe. The types are well shown diagrammatically by Elise Baumgärtel on p. 96, and a short bibliography is a useful addition. Dr. Csalogovits describes a neolithic settlement and Copper Age cemetery at Kiskörös,

Hungary, illustrating a copper axe-hammer and interesting pottery; and R. Stampfuss reports on barrows excavated on the Bönninghardt, 10 miles south-west of Wesel on the Rhine, with drawings of pottery. Settlements of the Chauci on the North Sea coast near Spie, in the Wursten area south of Cuxhaven, have yielded, among other things, the characteristic eye-brooch (*Augenfibel*), dating from the latter half of the first century; and later graves of the Roman period are described by Otto Doppelfeld at Zernikow (Lebus, north of Frankfurt-on-Oder). Among the minor articles should be noted two by Oberförster Staudacher on the Federseemoor finds near Buchau; the Loess and La Madeleine (Zimmermann); the Mesolithic of south Germany (Reinerth); and the rich Celtic burials (*Fürstengräber*) of sixth to fifth century B.C. (Goessler).

Roemische Mitteilungen, vol. 47 (1932), parts 1 and 2. Two-figure groups in Greek art of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. (31 plates), by H. Speier. S. Weinstock discusses the meaning and etymology of 'templum', and concludes that it is derived from the root of 'temno', and meant originally a board or beam (so used by Vitruvius), then the hut (or 'tabernaculum') made of boards, from which the augur made his observations. Stage scenes on Greek vases, by F. Messerschmidt.

Rendiconti della R. Accad. Naz. dei Lincei, 6th Ser., vol. 7, fasc. 11, 12 (1931). Etrusca (review of Shachermeyr's 'Etruskische Frühgeschichte'), by A. Sogliano. Notice of Prof. J. H. Baxter's edition of the 'Copiale Prioratus Sancti Andree' or volume (now at Wolfenbüttel) in which James Haldenstone, prior of St. Andrews 1418-43, copied documents which passed through his hands. The Heroon or tomb made at Cagliari in Sardinia by an exile, L. Cassius Philippus (probably time of Hadrian), for his wife Atilia Pomptilla, with epitaph and twelve Greek metrical inscriptions (illustrated), by G. Coppola.

Vol. 8, fasc. 1 and 2 (1932). Obituary notice of T. Ashby, by G. R. Giglioli. E. Cerulli traces Ariosto's description of the flight of Astolfo to Ethiopia (*Orlando Furioso*, canto xxxiii) to Italian (especially Genoese) sources and maps of the fourteenth century with references to Abyssinia. His emperor 'Senapo' is probably the Negus Amda Syon I (1314-44). The references to Abyssinian baptism by fire as well as by water may have originated in the practice of dedicating an infant to the Virgin as her slave by branding it with a cross. He also illustrates the belief that the Negus could exercise his influence on behalf of the persecuted Coptic Christians of Egypt by threatening to divert the Nile.

Fornvänner, 1932, häfte 3. The traditional story of Staffan, the apostle of Helsingland in eastern Sweden, is related by Ingeborg Nordin, and his wooden 'stupa' illustrated. Two foreign elements in the local Early Iron Age pottery are noticed by Holger Arbman. The fragments concerned (figs. 61, 62) were found at Tofta in Gotland, and one is a window urn with traces of glass in the perforated base: both date early in the fifth century. Three other window urns have been found in Sweden, and this curious practice is known from Silesia to Norway. The other peculiarity is the spout-handle (as fig. 69, which was found in Uppland and dates from the fourth century). Others are quoted from

Sweden, and the English example from Great Addington mentioned. Carl Engel describes the discovery at Linkhuhnen in East Prussia of a cemetery in four tiers, of which three at least can be dated satisfactorily—the lowest is sixth to eighth century, the next is ninth, and the two upper layers tenth to twelfth. The two lower levels contain native relics, the upper having imported Scandinavian types. More than 50 Viking swords were recovered, and a connexion by way of Memel is indicated. Illustrations are given of some interesting pottery bowls in the Stockholm museum from 'single' graves recently discovered. A bronze necklet with figures of horsemen engraved on the expanded terminals comes from Öland, and a burial group of La Tène date in Östergötland contains a cauldron on three feet, and a folded sword of iron.

Häfte 4. The fifteenth-century restoration, attested by documents, of the church at Ösmo in Södermanland is described by Ingeborg Wilcke-Lindqvist; and T. J. Arne gives an account of the Viking capture in 943 of Berda'a in the Caucasus, based on the report by Ibn Miskaweich, who died in 1030. The original site of Hedeby is discussed by Elis Wadstein; and Bengt Thordeman contributes notes on the coinage of Knut Eriksson. There is a long review of Prof. Childe's *Skara Brae*, by Mårten Stenberger.

The Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm; Bulletin no. 3, includes:—The early history of the Chou Li and Tso Chuan texts, by B. Karlgren; A group of bronzes from South-Eastern Asia, by O. Janse.

Musée national Suisse à Zurich. Quarantième Rapport Annuel, 1931, includes:—The Stone Age grave at Opfikon, by E. Vogt; An unusual wooden dish with pewter inlay, and its owners, by H. Lehmann; Statue of the Virgin and Child from Silenen, by H. Lehmann; Three sword hilts of the end of the fifteenth century, by E. A. Gessler; The Elgger pottery at the opening of the eighteenth century, by K. Frei; The medallist Johann Karl Hedlinger (1691–1717), by E. Gerber.

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- *The George Eumorfopoulos Collection. Catalogue of the Chinese and Korean bronzes, sculpture, jades, jewellery, and miscellaneous objects. By W. Perceval Yetts. Volume three, Buddhist sculpture. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 93, with 75 plates. London: Ernest Benn, 1932.

Seals.

- *The seals of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. By Colonel E. J. King. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiv + 144. London: Methuen, 1932. 18s.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 20th October 1932. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

Special votes of thanks were returned to Mr. George Eumorfopoulos, F.S.A., for the gift of volume 3 of the catalogue of bronzes, etc., in his collection, and to the Comte A. de Laborde, Hon. F.S.A., for his gift of the 'Chanson de Roland' presented by him to the Roxburghe Club.

The following were admitted Fellows :—Mr. J. W. Crowfoot and the Bishop of Durham.

Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., read a paper on The Cosmati, 1081-1303.

Thursday, 27th October 1932. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. W. Hamilton was admitted a Fellow.

Prof. V. Gordon Childe, F.S.A., read a paper on the small forts of north Britain in the light of recent excavations (p. 1).

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